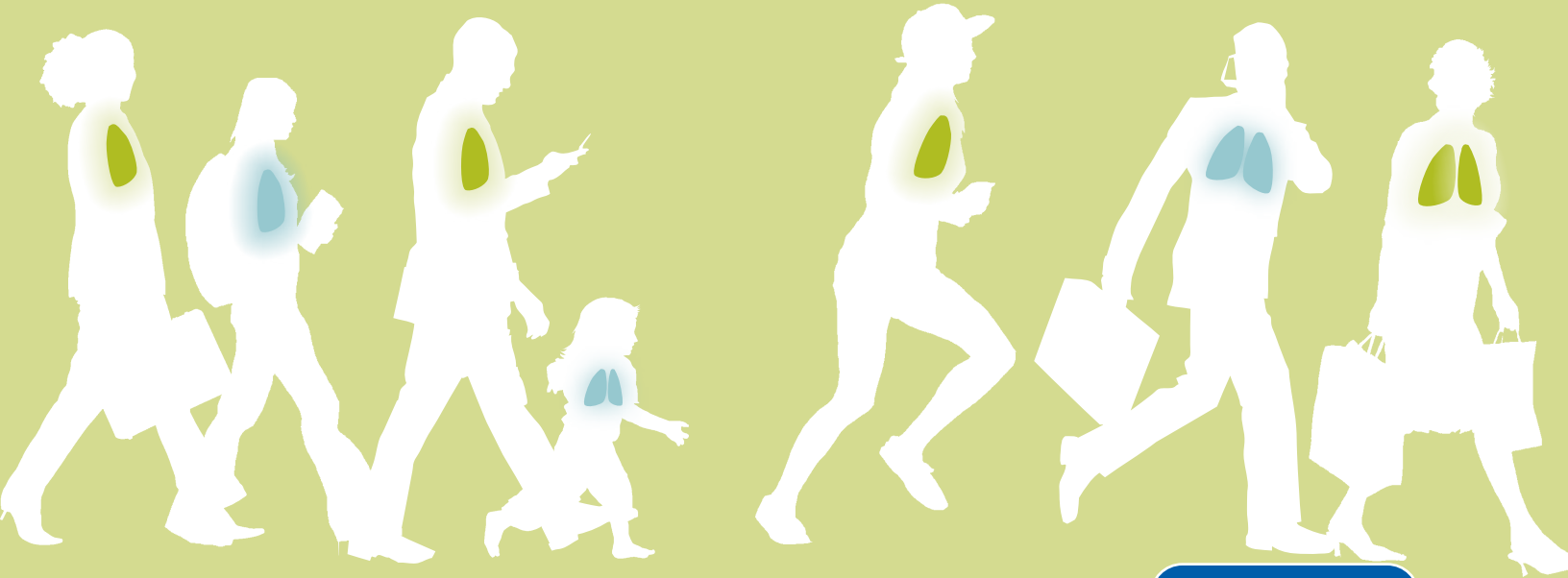
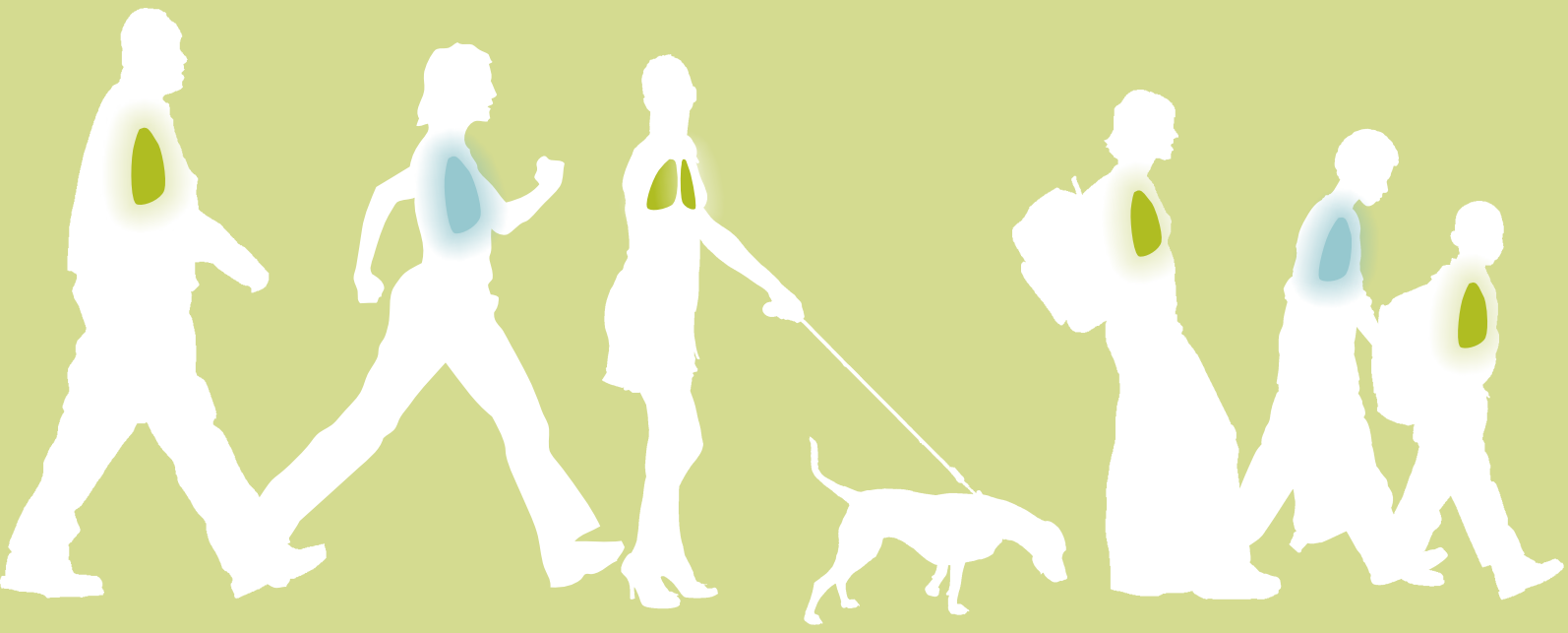
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES

2009



National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination



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This report is also accessible via the internet at http://www.cdc.gov/tb/

Suggested Citation: CDC. *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2009*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, October 2010.

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States

2009

Publication Year 2010

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2009

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

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October 2010

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Preface

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2009 presents summary data for tuberculosis (TB) cases verified and counted in 2009. Reports of verified cases of tuberculosis (RVCT) are submitted to the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by 60 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and seven other jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean). First released in 1993, the RVCT was expanded in 2009 to collect additional information for each reported TB case in order to better monitor trends in TB and TB control.

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2009 is similar to previous publications (see page xi, #19) and contains an Executive Commentary, Technical Notes, and six major sections. The Executive Commentary includes highlights of the 2009 data, and Technical Notes provides information about how the data were collected and reported; these sections are included to help the reader interpret the data.

Morbidity Trend Tables, United States, presents trends in the overall TB case counts and case rates by selected demographic and clinical characteristics. Morbidity Tables, United States, 2009, presents overall case counts and case rates for the United States by selected demographic characteristics. Morbidity Tables, Reporting Areas, United States, 2009, presents TB case counts and case rates by state and other jurisdictions with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. Morbidity Tables, Reporting Areas, United States, 2009 and 2007, presents the most recent year for which data are available on selected variables, such as completion of therapy, by reporting area. Morbidity Tables, Cities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2009, provides TB case counts and case rates by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs: see Technical Notes, page 9, for further details) with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. Surveillance Slide Set, 2009, presents figures from the annual surveillance slide set, which emphasize key recent trends in TB epidemiology in the United States. The slides with accompanying text can also be viewed and downloaded from the DTBE website, which is accessible via the Internet at http://www.cdc.gov/tb/.

The current *Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance* and *Recommendations for Reporting and Counting Tuberculosis Cases* are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively (page 121).

National Surveillance for Severe Adverse Events Associated with Treatment for Latent Tuberculosis Infection - Reporting Information

This information is included to alert our public health partners of the importance of reporting severe adverse events (i.e., hospitalization or death) associated with treatment for latent TB infection (LTBI). Data on severe adverse events (SAEs) among persons receiving treatment for LTBI are needed to assist in the prevention of SAEs and to serve as a basis for periodic evaluation of guidelines for treatment of LTBI.

In April 2000, after the publication of updated *Guidelines for Targeted Tuberculin Testing and Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection*[1], DTBE began receiving reports of SAEs related to the use of a 2-month course of rifampin and pyrazinamide (RZ) for treatment of LTBI. In response, DTBE requested and received reports and conducted on-site investigations of liver injury in persons on treatment for LTBI, and treatment guidelines were revised accordingly.[2, 3] In January 2004, DTBE implemented the National Surveillance System for Severe Adverse Events Associated with Treatment for LTBI to quantify the frequency of SAEs and to characterize the clinical features of affected patients. A summary report from this surveillance system has recently been published.[4]

Local medical providers should report possible LTBI-treatment associated SAEs to their respective local/state health departments. State health departments should report SAEs that occurred after January 1, 2004, to DTBE (e-mail: LTBIdrugevents@cdc.gov).

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2. American Thoracic Society/CDC. Update: Adverse event data and revised American Thoracic Society/CDC recommendations against the use of rifampin and pyrazinamide for treatment of latent tuberculosis infection—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52(31):735-9.

3. ATS. An official ATS statement: hepatoxicity of antituberculosis therapy. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2006;174:935–52.

4. CDC. Severe isoniazid-associated liver injuries among persons being treated for latent tuberculosis infection — United States, 2004–2008. *MMWR* 2010;59(8):224–9.

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2. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December 1965.* Atlanta: CDC; 1966.
3. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, June 1966.* Atlanta: CDC; 1967.
4. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December 1966.* Atlanta: CDC; 1967.
5. Summary Report. Atlanta: CDC; 1967.
6. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, June 1967.* Atlanta: CDC; 1968.
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16. *Tuberculosis in the United States* (for years 1974–1986). Atlanta: CDC; 1976–1987.
17. Tuberculosis program management in the United States, 1984. In: *Tuberculosis Program Reports.* Atlanta: CDC; 1986.
18. *Tuberculosis Statistics in the United States* (for years 1987–1992). Atlanta: CDC: 1989–1993.
19. *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States* (for years 1993–2008). Atlanta: CDC: 1994–2009.

Reports from 2005 through 2009 are available on the Internet at http://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/

State TB Resources on the Internet*

AL	http://www.adph.org/tb/
AK	http://www.epi.alaska.gov/id/tb.stm
AR	http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/infectiousDisease/tuberculosis
AZ	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/oids/tuberculosis
CA	http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/programs/tb/Pages/default.aspx
CO	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/tb/tbhome.html
CT	http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3136&q=388584&dphNav_GID=1601&dphPNavCtr=|#47055
DC	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,a,1374,q,580737.asp
DE	http://dhss.delaware.gov/dph/dpc/tbelimination.html
FL	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/tb/
GA	http://health.state.ga.us/epi/tuber.asp
HI	http://hawaii.gov/health/family-child-health/contagious-disease/tb/index.html
IA	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/tb_control.asp
ID	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/DiseasesConditions/Tuberculosis/tabid/378/Default.aspx
IL	http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/infect/reportdis/tb.htm
IN	http://www.in.gov/isdh/19662.htm
KS	http://www.kdheks.gov/tb/statistical_information.html
KY	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/tb.htm
LA	http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/?ID=273
MA	http://www.mass.gov/dph/cdc/tb
MD	http://www.edcp.org/tb/index.cfm
ME	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/epi/tuberculosis/
MI	http://www.michigan.gov/tb
MN	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/tb/stats.html
MO	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/Tuberculosis/Data.html
MT	http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/PHSD/epidemiology/commun-disease-epi-tuberculosis.shtml
MS	http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/_static/14,0,125.html
ND	http://www.ndhealth.gov/disease/tb/
NC	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/tb
NE	http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/cod/Tuberculosis/tbindex.htm
NH	http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/CDCS/tbinfo.htm
NJ	http://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/tbhome.htm
NM	http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/tb_data.shtml
NYC	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/tb/tb-reports.shtml
NV	http://www.health.nv.gov/CD_HIV_TBProgram.htm
NY	http://www.nyhealth.gov/statistics/diseases/communicable/tuberculosis/
OH	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthstats/disease/tb/tb1.aspx
OK	http://www.ok.gov/health/Disease,_Prevention,_Preparedness/Acute_Disease_Service/Disease_Information/Tuberculosis.html
OR	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/tb/
PA	http://www.health.state.pa.us/PHP/TB/tb.htm
RI	http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/communicable/tb/index.php
PR	http://www.salud.gov.pr/Programas/ProgramaTuberculosis/ Pages/DatosEstadisticosTuberculosis.aspx
SC	http://www.scdhec.net/health/disease/tb/index.htm
SD	http://doh.sd.gov/tb
TN	http://health.state.tn.us/CEDS/TB/index.htm
TX	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/idcu/disease/tb/statistics/
UT	http://www.health.utah.gov/cdc/tb_home.htm
VA	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/DiseasePrevention/Programs/Tuberculosis/Epidemiology/
VT	http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/tb/Tuberculosis.aspx
WA	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/tb
WI	http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tb/
WV	http://www.wvtb.org
WY	http://www.health.wyo.gov/PHSD/tb

*As reported to CDC by U.S. reporting area TB programs as of July 2010. Includes responses from the reporting areas of New York City (NYC) and Puerto Rico (PR).

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Appendices

Executive Commentary

Executive Commentary

Highlights of 2009 Report

Since 1953, in cooperation with state and local health departments, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE) has collected information on each newly reported case of tuberculosis (TB) disease in the United States. Currently, each individual TB case report (Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis or RVCT) is submitted electronically. The following are the highlights of the 2009 report:

1. Updated case counts for each year from 1993 through 2008.

2. Case counts: 11,545 TB cases were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) for 2009, representing a 10.5% decrease from 2008 (Table 1).
   - Thirteen states reported increased case counts from 2008 (Table 28).
   - California, Texas, New York, and Florida accounted for 50% of the national case total (Table 28).
   - For the sixth consecutive year, Hispanics (29%) exceeded all other racial or ethnic groups with the largest percentage of total cases (Table 2).
   - For the first time, Asians (28%) surpassed non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans[1] (25%) as the second largest racial or ethnic group.
   - Blacks or African-Americans born in the United States represented 42% of TB cases in U.S.-born persons and accounted for approximately 17% of the national case total (Tables 17, 18).
   - Asians born outside the United States represented 44% of TB cases in foreign-born persons and accounted for approximately 26% of the national case total (Tables 17, 18).

3. Case rates: In 2009, the TB case rate declined from 4.2 to 3.8 per 100,000 persons, representing a 11.3% decrease from 2008.
   - Eleven states and DC reported rates above the national average (Table 20).
   - Thirty-four states met the definition for low incidence, or ≤3.5 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of four states from 2008 (Table 20).
   - The TB case rate was 1.7 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 18.7 for foreign-born persons (Table 5).
   - Asians continued to have the highest case rate (23.3 per 100,000 persons) among all racial or ethnic groups (Table 2).

4. Burden among the foreign-born: In 2009, as in 2008, the percentage of cases occurring in foreign-born persons was 59% of the national case total.
   - Foreign-born Hispanics and Asians together represented 80% of TB cases in foreign-born persons, and accounted for 48% of the national case total (Tables 17, 18).
   - In 30 states, ≥ 50% of TB cases occurred among foreign-born persons (Table 23).
   - In 14 states, ≥70% of TB cases occurred among foreign-born persons (Table 23).
   - The top five countries of origin of foreign-born persons with TB were Mexico, Philippines, Vietnam, India and China (Table 6).

5. Drug resistance: 1.2% of reported cases, compared to 1.0% in 2008, had primary multidrug resistance, which is defined as no previous history of TB disease and resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin (Table 10).

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[1]Hispanic and non-Hispanic are ethnicities. All races are non-Hispanic. The category "non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans" includes U.S. - born and foreign-born persons unless otherwise specified.

Tuberculosis in the United States

In 2009, the number of TB cases reported (11,545) and case rate (3.8 cases per 100,000) both decreased; this represented declines of 10.5% and 11.3%, respectively, compared to 2008. Since the 1992 TB resurgence peak in the United States, the number of TB cases reported annually has decreased by approximately 57% (Table 1).

The proportion of total cases occurring in foreign-born persons has increased every year from 1993 - 2008. In 2009, 59% of TB cases occurred in foreign-born persons, unchanged from 2008. Foreign-born persons have accounted for the majority of TB cases in the United States every year since 2001. Moreover, the case rate among foreign-born persons in 2009 was approximately 11 times higher than among U.S.-born persons (Table 5).

Tuberculosis deaths decreased by 14.0%, from 644 deaths in 2006 to 554 deaths in 2007, the most recent year for which data are available (Table 1).

Age

Since 1993, TB case rates have declined annually for all age groups. TB case rates vary by well-known factors such as age, race and ethnicity, and country of origin. In 2009, TB case rates declined for all age groups. The highest burden of disease continues to be among older adults. In 2009, adults aged 65 years and older had a case rate of 5.8 cases per 100,000, while children aged ≤14 years had the lowest rate at 1.0 case per 100,000 (Table 4).

Race and Ethnicity

In 2003, the race and ethnicity category, "non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander," was split into "non-Hispanic Asian" and "non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." In 2009, Asians had the highest TB case rate at 23.3 cases per 100,000, which was a slight decrease from 25.4 in 2008. In 2009, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders had the second-highest TB case rate at 16.7 cases per 100,000, which is a slight increase compared to 15.5 cases per 100,000 reported in 2008. Due to low case numbers among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, case rates fluctuate and must be interpreted with caution (Table 2).

Since 1993, TB case rates have declined between 64% and 75% in the following racial and ethnic groups: among Hispanic or Latinos from 19.9 to 7.0 cases per 100,000; among non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans from 28.5 to 7.6 cases per 100,000; and among non-Hispanic whites from 3.6 to .9 cases per 100,000. In 2009, the TB case rate for Asians was approximately three times higher than that for Hispanics or blacks or African-Americans (Table 2).

Origin of Birth

Since 1993, the TB case rate among U.S.-born persons has declined annually. In 2009, the TB case rate for U.S.-born persons was 1.7 cases per 100,000 representing a 77% decrease from 7.4 cases per 100,000 in 1993. The TB case rate among foreign-born persons also declined during the same interval, but less substantially. In 2009, the TB case rate among foreign-born persons was 18.7 cases per 100,000 representing a 45% decrease from 34.0 cases per 100,000 in 1993 (Table 5).

The proportion of TB cases among persons born in the United States also has declined annually since 1993. In 2009, 40% of TB cases were among U.S-born persons compared to 69% in 1993 (Table 5). In 30 states, ≥50% of TB cases occurred among foreign-born persons. In 14 states (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and Washington), ≥70% of TB cases occurred among foreign-born persons (Table 23).

Country of Origin and World Region

From 2005 through 2009, the top five countries of origin of foreign-born persons with TB were Mexico, Philippines, Vietnam, India, and China (Table 6). The distribution of TB cases by world region of origin reflects immigration patterns among persons settling in the United States.[2] Of the 6,854 TB cases reported among foreign-born persons in 2009, 40% occurred among persons born in the Americas region, and 30% occurred among persons born in the Western Pacific region

[2] World Health Organization (WHO). *Global Tuberculosis Control 2009: Epidemiology, Strategy, Financing.* Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2009 (WHO/HTM/TB/2009.411)

(Table 19). From 1993 to 2009, the proportion of cases increased among persons born in the Eastern Mediterranean region (3% in 1993 to 4.6% in 2009), the Southeast Asia region (6% in 1993 to 13% in 2009), and the African region (2% in 1993 and 8% in 2009) (Table 19).

Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis

From 1993, when the RVCT was expanded to include drug-susceptibility results, the proportion of patients with primary multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), which is defined as no previous history of TB disease and resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin, decreased from 2.5% to 1.0% by 1998. However, there was an increase in the number of MDR TB cases from 89 in 2008, (1.0% percent of the total number of reported TB cases), to 94 in 2009(1.2% of the total number of reported TB cases). Since 1998, the percentage of U.S.-born patients with MDR TB has remained ≤ 0.7%. However, of the total number of reported primary MDR TB cases, the proportion occurring in foreign-born persons increased from 25.3% (103 of 407) in 1993 to 88% (83 of 94) in 2009 (Table 10).

Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis

CDC has included an updated case count of extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB) cases from 1993 to 2009 in the slide set that accompanies this report. XDR TB is defined as resistance to isoniazid and rifampin plus resistance to any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable second-line anti-TB drugs (i.e., amikacin, kanamycin, or capreomycin)[3,4]. No cases of XDR TB were reported during 2009, compared to four cases in 2008.

Tuberculosis Therapy

The proportion of TB patients prescribed an initial treatment regimen of three or more anti-TB drugs increased from 72% in 1993 to 87% in 2009. The proportion of patients who completed therapy within 1 year increased from 64% in 1993 to 84% in 2007 (the latest year for which complete outcome data are available). The proportion of persons receiving directly observed therapy at least for a portion of the treatment duration also increased from 36% in 1993 to 89% in 2007, the latest year for which complete outcome data are available (Table 12).

Summary

Case count and case rate declines in 2009 were considerably steeper than in recent years. During 2000 - 2008, the TB rate decreased an average of 3.8% annually[5], compared to a decrease of 11.3% in 2009. Through epidemiologic assessments and confirmation with reporting area, surveillance artifact has been excluded as a cause of the decline. Although 2009 TB case reports and annual TB rate reached all-time lows in the United States, disproportionately high rates of TB persist among foreign-born persons and racial/ethnic minorities, particularly among U.S.-born blacks. To achieve TB elimination, intensified efforts are needed to address the persistent disparities that exist between U.S.-born and foreign-born persons, and between whites and minorities in the United States.

To address the high TB case rates among foreign-born persons, CDC is collaborating with other national and international public health organizations to 1) improve overseas screening of immigrants and refugees by systematically monitoring and evaluating the screening process; 2) strengthen the current notification system that alerts local health departments about the arrival of immigrants or refugees who have suspected TB to enhance the evaluation and treatment of such persons; 3) improve coordination of TB control activities between the United States and Mexico to ensure completion of treatment among TB patients who cross the border; 4) test recent arrivals from high-incidence countries for latent TB infection and monitor treatment completion; and 5) survey foreign-born TB patients in the United States to determine opportunities for improving prevention and control interventions. In addition,

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[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Notice to readers: revised definition of XDR-TB. *MMWR* 2006; 55:1176

[4] WHO. Extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB): recommendations for prevention and control. *Weekly Epidemiological Record* 2006; 81: 430–432

[5] CDC. Decrease in reported tuberculosis cases -- United States, 2009. *MMWR* 2010;59:289-94.

CDC continues to strengthen collaborations with international partners, including the World Health Organization's Stop TB Partnership, to improve TB control in high-incidence countries.

Accelerating progress in national TB elimination activities will require broader prevention efforts among high-risk population groups such as black or African-American and Asian communities, persons who are incarcerated, persons with excess alcohol and drug use, persons with human immunodeficiency virus infection, persons who are homeless, and persons living in poverty with limited access to medical care and stable housing.

In addition, low-incidence areas in the United States require continued support to maintain the capacity and expertise needed to respond to future TB cases[6] especially in light of changing immigration patterns. CDC has updated the comprehensive national action plan to reflect the alignment of CDC priorities with the 2000 Institute of Medicine report on TB and to ensure that priority prevention activities are undertaken with optimal collaboration and coordination among national and international public health partners[7,8].

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[6] CDC. Progressing toward tuberculosis elimination in low-incidence areas of the United States: Recommendations of the Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis. *MMWR* 2002; 51 (No. RR-5): 1–20

[7] Institute of Medicine. *Ending Neglect: The Elimination of Tuberculosis in the United States*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2000.

[8] CDC. *CDC's Response to Ending Neglect: The Elimination of Tuberculosis from the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 2000.

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

National Surveillance for Tuberculosis

Reporting areas (i.e., the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean[1]) report tuberculosis (TB) cases to CDC using a standard case report form, Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT), through 2009. TB cases are verified according to the *Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance* in Appendix A. TB cases are reported and counted according to the *Recommendations for Reporting and Counting Tuberculosis Cases* in Appendix B.

TB Case Definition

In 2009 the case definition was modified. TB cases are verified according to the following specified laboratory and clinical criteria:

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

A case may be verified by the laboratory case definition with at least one of the following criteria: 1.) isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen, OR 2.) demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), OR 3.) demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained or is falsely negative or contaminated.

Clinical case criteria

A case may be verified by the clinical case definition in the presence of ALL of the following clinical criteria: 1.) a positive tuberculin skin test (TST) result or positive interferon gamma release assay (IGRA) for *M. tuberculosis*, AND 2.) other signs and symptoms compatible with TB (e.g., abnormal chest radiograph, abnormal chest computerized tomography scan or other chest imaging study, or clinical evidence of current disease, AND 3.) treatment with two or more anti-TB drugs, AND 4.) a completed diagnostic evaluation.

Provider Diagnosis

Provider diagnosis is not a component of the case definition for TB as described in Appendix A. However, when cases of TB are diagnosed but do not meet either the clinical or laboratory case definition, reporting areas have the option of verifying TB cases based on provider diagnosis as described in Appendix B. Through 2008, the RVCT did not collect information on results from IGRA. If an IGRA was performed in lieu of the TST, then the RVCT would have indicated that the TST was not performed. Thus, culture- and smear-negative cases without a TST that are diagnosed by a positive IGRA result prior to 2008 were considered to have been confirmed by provider diagnosis. However, starting in 2009, positive results for an IGRA are included as part of the clinical case definition for TB confirmation. Anergic patients with a clinical presentation consistent with TB but without laboratory evidence of *M. tuberculosis* complex would also be an example of provider diagnosis and one which has not changed over time.

TB Case Verification Criteria Calculation

The software for TB surveillance developed by CDC includes a calculated variable for TB case verification called "Vercrit" which was modified in 2009. The new variables: **Nucleic Acid Amplification Test Result**, **Interferon Gamma Release Assay (IGRA) for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* at Diagnosis** and **Initial Chest CT Scan or Other Chest Imaging Study** were added in the Vercrit calculation.

"Vercrit" is calculated by using the following criteria in hierarchical order:

1. Positive culture
2. Positive nucleic acid amplification test
3. Positive acid-fast bacilli test
4. Clinical case confirmation
5. Provider diagnosis

Changes in Reporting and Counting TB Cases

In 2009, the Recommendations for Reporting and Counting Tuberculosis Cases in Appendix B were modified. TB cases that are verified but not countable for morbidity statistics can now be reported to CDC as a measure of programmatic and case management burden. However, data on noncountable TB cases are incomplete and not included in this report.

The recommendations for counting TB cases among immigrants, refugees and foreign visitors were revised based on the recommendations in the 2007 Technical Instructions for Tuberculosis Screening

[1]Other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

and Treatment for Panel Physicians.[2] Regardless of Class B or citizenship status, immigrants and refugees examined after arriving in the United States and diagnosed with clinically active TB requiring anti-TB medications should be reported and counted by the locality of their current residence at the time of diagnosis. Foreign visitors diagnosed with TB, receiving anti-TB therapy, and planning to remain in the United States for 90 days or more should be reported and counted by the locality of current residence.

New and Expanded RVCT Variables

Data on demographic, clinical, laboratory, initial treatment, and treatment outcomes are collected through the RVCT's three data collection reports:

1. Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis: for all patients with a verified case of TB.
2. Initial Drug Susceptibility Report (Follow-Up Report 1): for all patients who had a culture that was positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex.
3. Case Completion Report (Follow-Up Report 2): for all patients who were alive when TB was diagnosed.

In 2009, the RVCT was modified and expanded to include 11 additional variables. Modifications to the RVCT accommodate the changing epidemiology of TB in terms of risk factors, new drug treatments, and enhanced laboratory capacity for diagnostic tests. These new variables will be made available in a future Annual Report.

The instructions for completing the RVCT forms and the definitions for all data items are available at: CDC. Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT) Instruction Manual. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, June 2009.

Tabulation and Presentation of TB Data

This report presents summary data for TB cases reported to CDC in 2009. TB cases are tabulated by year in which the reporting area verified that the patient had TB and included the patient in its official annual TB case count. Since 2004, the published report has reflected updated information on the numbers of cases of confirmed TB for each year from 1993 onward. Totals for the United States include data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

Trend data are presented in Tables 1 through 14. Age group tabulations are based on the patient's age in the month and year the patient was reported to the health department as a suspected TB case. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the patient's residence at diagnosis of TB.

Rates

Rates are expressed as the number of cases reported each calendar year per 100,000 population. Population denominators used in calculating TB rates were based on official census and midyear (July 1) postcensal estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. In Tables 1 and 20, the U.S. total populations for 2000 - 2009 were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and the individual States, and for Puerto Rico (July 1, 2000 – July 1, 2009). In 2003, two modifications were made to the RVCT form: 1.) entries for multiple race (two or more races reported for a person) were allowed, and 2.) the previous category of "Asian/Pacific Islander" was divided into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." To calculate rates in Tables 2 and 3, denominators for 2000 - 2009 were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, - July 1, 2009.

To calculate rates for Table 4, denominators were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2009. Denominators for computing 2009 rates in Table 16 were obtained from U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2009. In 2004, the method for calculating the annual percentage change in the TB case rate was modified. Unrounded figures are applied to calculate the percentage change in the case rate.

In Table 5, the populations for U.S.-born and foreign-born persons for 1993 and 1994 were obtained from Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990, - July 1, 1999. Denominators for computing the 1995–2009 rates were based on extrapolations from

[2]CDC. *Immigration Requirements: Technical Instructions for Tuberculosis Screening and Treatment, 2007*. Atlanta: CDC, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, revised September 2007; http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/pdf/ti_tb_8_9_2007.pdf.

the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

Mortality Data

Official TB mortality statistics for the United States are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC. The annual mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths due to TB in that year, divided by the estimated population for the year, multiplied by 100,000 (Table 1). The number of deaths for 2007 (preliminary) was obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 56, No. 16, June 11, 2009. The numbers of deaths for years subsequent to 2007 were not available at the time of this publication.

Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy

Tables 12, 41, 43, and 44 present rates of completion of TB therapy (COT). Data collected by RVCT Follow Up Report-2 on date and reason therapy stopped (e.g., patient completed therapy) were used to calculate rates of COT. Cases were stratified by the indicated length of therapy, based on American Thoracic Society/CDC/Infectious Diseases Society of America treatment guidelines[3] in effect during the period covered, and the patient's initial drug susceptibility test results, age, and site of disease. The adequacy of the treatment regimen (e.g., the sufficiency of the duration of therapy, the appropriateness of the prescribed TB drugs) was not evaluated in this analysis. Acquired drug resistance from an inadequate duration of therapy was also not considered in this analysis.

In Table 41, the first column shows the total number of cases reported during 2007. The remaining columns are grouped under three headings: therapy of 1 year or less indicated therapy, greater than 1 year indicated, and overall. Patients eligible to complete therapy within one year had to have been alive at diagnosis, and initiated therapy with at least one drug. Eligible patients did not have rifampin resistance, did not die during therapy, and did not have meningeal TB, regardless of age. In addition, TB cases under the age of 15 were not eligible to complete therapy within one year if they had disseminated disease (disseminated disease is defined as miliary tuberculosis and/or a positive tuberculosis blood culture). Patients with culture-negative disease, those with an unknown culture status, and those with culture-positive disease but unknown initial drug-susceptibility test results were included under the category of 1 year or less of therapy indicated.

In Table 41, each group under an indicated length of therapy has an initial column showing the number of cases in persons who were alive at diagnosis and prescribed an initial regimen of one or more drugs, and who did not die during therapy. This number was used as the denominator in COT rate calculations.

COT rates, shown as percentages, were only calculated for areas reporting reason therapy stopped for at least 90% of cases shown in the overall column. For the group with an indicated length of therapy of 1 year or less, rates are shown for both COT in 1 year or less (COT ≤1 year) and for COT, regardless of duration (i.e., duration of therapy ≤1 year, >1 year, or unknown). For COT ≤1 year, the numerator included only those patients completing therapy in ≤366 days (based on the dates therapy started and stopped). Patients with missing dates were classified as "treatment not completed" for this calculation.

Rates of COT, regardless of duration, were calculated by dividing the number of patients reported as having completed therapy by the number of total eligible patients. Patients with an outcome other than completed therapy (i.e., moved, lost, refused treatment, and other) were classified as "treatment not completed." Patients with an unknown outcome were also classified as "treatment not completed." For the remaining two groups of indicated therapy length (greater than 1 year and overall), only rates of COT, regardless of duration, are presented. Table 12 provides rates for COT ≤1 year and for COT, regardless of duration, only for the group with an indicated therapy of 1 year or less. Table 43 presents rates of COT by ethnicity and non-Hispanic race and by state for those in whom therapy less than 1 year was indicated.

Because streptomycin is no longer being used as part of the standard treatment for TB disease, streptomycin has been removed from the calculated variable for initial drug regimen. Consequently, in this report, the isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide (IRZ), ethambutol, streptomycin (E/S) column was removed from Tables 12 and 35.

[3]CDC. Treatment of Tuberculosis, American Thoracic Society, CDC, and the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *MMWR* 2003;52(No.RR-11):1-77.

Site of TB Disease

Miliary disease is classified as both an extrapulmonary and a pulmonary form of TB (Tables 8, 9, 26, 27, and 47). In publications prior to 1997, miliary disease was classified as extrapulmonary TB unless pulmonary disease was reported as the major site of TB disease. In 2009, miliary disease could not be classified as a site of TB disease because it is a clinical or radiologic finding and should be recorded under **Initial Chest Radiograph**, **Initial Chest CT Scan** or **Other Chest Imaging Study**.

Reporting of HIV Status

Table 37 shows information on HIV status for persons with TB aged 25–44 years, the age group in which 71% of AIDS cases occur (CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2007; 15). The information on HIV status for TB cases reported in 2009 is incomplete. Reasons for incomplete reporting of HIV test results to the national TB surveillance system include concerns about confidentiality, which may limit the exchange of data between TB and HIV/AIDS programs; laws and regulations in certain states and local jurisdictions that have been interpreted as prohibiting the HIV/AIDS program from sharing the HIV status of TB patients with the TB program, or from reporting patients with TB and AIDS to the TB program; and reluctance by health care providers to report HIV test results to the TB surveillance program staff. In addition, health care providers may not offer HIV counseling, testing, and referral to some TB patients because of a lack of resources or of appropriately trained staff, or due to the perception that selected patients (e.g., foreign-born persons) are not at risk for HIV infection.

Data on the HIV-infection status of reported TB cases should be interpreted with caution. These data are not representative of all TB patients with HIV infection. HIV testing is performed after a patient receives counseling and gives informed consent. Since testing is voluntary, some TB patients may decline HIV testing. TB patients who are tested anonymously may choose not to share the results of HIV testing with their health care provider. TB patients managed in the private sector may receive confidential HIV testing, but results may not be reported to the TB program in the health department. In addition, many factors may influence HIV testing of TB patients, including the extent to which testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups (e.g., 25- to 44-year-old males, injecting drug users, homeless persons), and the availability of and access to HIV testing services. These data may overrepresent or underrepresent the proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected in a reporting area.

Primary Occupation for the Past Year

Table 38, except for ten states, now reflects the new 2009 RVCT variable, **Primary Occupation Within the Past Year**, which replaces the **Occupation Within Past 24 months of TB diagnosis** in previous reports. “Multiple Occupation” was removed and the “Retired” and “Not Seeking Employment” categories were added.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Tables 46 through 50 present data by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with an estimated 2008 population of 500,000 or more. MSAs are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and the definitions effective as of November 2008 were used for this publication (http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf). On June 6, 2003, the OMB announced new MSA definitions based on Census 2000 data and the information has been updated annually. Some MSA’s added or dropped counties and some MSA’s merged. The MSA definitions apply to all areas except the six New England states; for these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) are used. MSAs are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, the TB cases and case rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 20 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. However, the TB cases and case rates for the Washington, D.C., MSA (Table 46) include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

A city/MSA with incomplete or unavailable data was not included in the tables and some cities or MSA’s total numbers may be underreported due to missing information.

Morbidity Trend Tables
United States

Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases, Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths, and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, and Percent Change: United States, 1953–2009

	Tuberculosis Cases				Tuberculosis Deaths			
			Percent Change				Percent Change	
Year	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number[1]	Rate[1]	Number	Rate
1953	84,304	52.6	--	--	19,707	12.4	--	--
1954	79,775	48.9	-5.4	-7.0	16,527	10.2	-16.1	-17.7
1955	77,368	46.6	-3.0	-4.7	15,016	9.1	-9.1	-10.8
1956	69,895	41.4	-9.7	-11.1	14,137	8.4	-5.9	-7.7
1957	67,149	39.0	-3.9	-5.8	13,390	7.8	-5.3	-7.1
1958	63,534	36.3	-5.4	-6.9	12,417	7.1	-7.3	-9.0
1959	57,535	32.4	-9.4	-10.7	11,474	6.5	-7.6	-8.5
1960	55,494	30.7	-3.5	-5.2	10,866	6.0	-5.3	-7.7
1961	53,726	29.2	-3.2	-4.9	9,938	5.4	-8.5	-10.0
1962	53,315	28.6	-0.8	-2.1	9,506	5.1	-4.3	-5.6
1963	54,042	28.6	1.4	0.0	9,311	4.9	-2.1	-3.9
1964	50,874	26.5	-5.9	-7.3	8,303	4.3	-10.8	-12.2
1965	49,016	25.2	-3.7	-4.9	7,934	4.1	-4.4	-4.7
1966	47,767	24.3	-2.5	-3.6	7,625	3.9	-3.9	-4.9
1967	45,647	23.0	-4.4	-5.3	6,901	3.5	-9.5	-10.3
1968	42,623	21.2	-6.6	-7.8	6,292	3.1	-8.8	-11.4
1969	39,120	19.3	-8.2	-9.0	5,567	2.8	-11.5	-9.7
1970	37,137	18.1	-5.1	-6.2	5,217	2.6	-6.3	-7.1
1971	35,217	17.0	-5.2	-6.1	4,501	2.2	-13.7	-15.4
1972	32,882	15.7	-6.6	-7.6	4,376	2.1	-2.8	-4.5
1973	30,998	14.6	-5.7	-7.0	3,875	1.8	-11.4	-14.5
1974	30,122	14.1	-2.8	-3.4	3,513	1.7	-9.3	-5.6
1975	33,989	15.7	--	--	3,333	1.6	-5.1	-5.9
1976	32,105	14.7	-5.5	-6.4	3,130	1.5	-6.1	-6.3
1977	30,145	13.7	-6.1	-6.8	2,968	1.4	-5.2	-6.7
1978	28,521	12.8	-5.4	-6.6	2,914	1.3	-1.8	-7.1
1979[2]	27,669	12.3	-3.0	-3.9	2,007	0.9	-31.1	-30.8
1980	27,749	12.2	0.3	-0.7	1,978	0.9	-1.4	0.0
1981	27,373	11.9	-1.4	-2.3	1,937	0.8	-2.1	-11.1
1982	25,520	11.0	-6.8	-7.7	1,807	0.8	-6.7	0.0
1983	23,846	10.2	-6.6	-7.4	1,779	0.8	-1.5	0.0
1984	22,255	9.4	-6.7	-7.5	1,729	0.7	-2.8	-12.5
1985	22,201	9.3	-0.2	-1.1	1,752	0.7	1.3	0.0
1986	22,768	9.5	2.6	1.6	1,782	0.7	1.7	0.0
1987	22,517	9.3	-1.1	-2.0	1,755	0.7	-1.5	0.0
1988	22,436	9.2	-0.4	-1.3	1,921	0.8	9.5	14.3
1989	23,495	9.5	4.7	3.7	1,970	0.8	2.6	0.0
1990	25,701	10.3	9.4	8.2	1,810	0.7	-8.1	-12.5
1991	26,283	10.4	2.3	0.9	1,713	0.7	-5.4	0.0
1992	26,673	10.4	1.5	0.1	1,705	0.7	-0.5	0.0
1993	25,107	9.7	-5.9	-7.1	1,631	0.6	-4.3	-14.3
1994	24,205	9.2	-3.6	-4.8	1,478	0.6	-9.4	0.0
1995	22,728	8.5	-6.1	-7.2	1,336	0.5	-9.6	-16.7
1996	21,210	7.9	-6.7	-7.8	1,202	0.5	-10.0	0.0
1997	19,751	7.2	-6.9	-8.0	1,166	0.4	-3.0	-20.0
1998	18,287	6.6	-7.4	-8.5	1,112	0.4	-4.6	0.0
1999	17,501	6.3	-4.3	-5.4	930	0.3	-16.4	-25.0
2000	16,309	5.8	-6.8	-7.8	776	0.3	-16.6	0.0
2001	15,945	5.6	-2.2	-3.2	764	0.3	-1.6	0.0
2002	15,056	5.2	-5.6	-6.5	784	0.3	2.6	0.0
2003	14,836	5.1	-1.5	-2.3	711	0.2	-10.2	-33.3
2004	14,499	4.9	-2.3	-3.2	662	0.2	-6.9	0.0
2005	14,064	4.8	-3.0	-3.9	648	0.2	-2.1	0.0
2006	13,734	4.6	-2.3	-3.3	644	0.2	-0.6	0.0
2007	13,280	4.4	-3.3	-4.3	554	0.2	-14.0	0.0
2008	12906	4.2	-2.8	-3.7	…	…	…	…
2009	11545	3.8	-10.5	-11.3	…	…	…	…

[1] Official tuberculosis mortality statistics were compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, National Vital Statistics Reports. TB mortality statistics were unavailable at time of publication for years after 2007.

[2] The large decrease in death rate in 1979 occurred because late effects of tuberculosis (e.g., bronchiectasis or fibrosis) and pleurisy with effusion (without mention of cause) are no longer included in tuberculosis deaths.

Percent change in tuberculosis death rates is calculated with rounded figures. See Technical Notes (page 9).

Note: 1993 to 2009 tuberculosis case counts and rates updated as of July 1, 2010, using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1990–1999 (ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/datasets/nvss/bridgepop/documentationbridge-dintercena1.doc) (accessed August 30, 2010) and Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico (July 1, 2000– July 1, 2009) (www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2009-01.xls) (accessed August 30, 2010). Percentage change results reported to one decimal. Ellipses indicate data not available. Case data after 1974 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in the surveillance case definition that became effective in 1975. See Surveillance Slides #2 and #3.

Table 2. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Hispanic Ethnicity and non-Hispanic Race: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]			Non-Hispanic																										
					Multiple Race[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian[3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[4]			Black or African American			Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander[5]			White			Unknown or Missing[6]		
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	
1993	25107	5140	(20.0)	19.9	…	…	…	272	(1.0)	14.0	…	…	…	3454	(14.0)	41.2	8948	(36.0)	28.5	…	…	…	6903	(27.0)	3.6	390	(2.0)	
1994	24205	5017	(21.0)	18.6	…	…	…	327	(1.0)	16.4	…	…	…	3633	(15.0)	41.4	8383	(35.0)	26.2	…	…	…	6573	(27.0)	3.4	272	(1.0)	
1995	22728	4834	(21.0)	17.2	…	…	…	320	(1.0)	15.7	…	…	…	3832	(17.0)	41.7	7554	(33.0)	23.2	…	…	…	5971	(26.0)	3.1	217	(1.0)	
1996	21210	4492	(21.0)	15.2	…	…	…	287	(1.0)	13.7	…	…	…	3662	(17.0)	38.1	7097	(33.0)	21.5	…	…	…	5487	(26.0)	2.8	185	(1.0)	
1997	19751	4218	(21.0)	13.7	…	…	…	264	(1.0)	12.3	…	…	…	3683	(19.0)	36.6	6604	(33.0)	19.7	…	…	…	4824	(24.0)	2.5	158	(1.0)	
1998	18287	4090	(22.0)	12.6	…	…	…	254	(1.0)	11.5	…	…	…	3516	(19.0)	33.5	5823	(32.0)	17.0	…	…	…	4475	(24.0)	2.3	129	(1.0)	
1999	17501	3864	(22.0)	11.4	…	…	…	242	(1.0)	10.7	…	…	…	3519	(20.0)	32.1	5550	(32.0)	16.0	…	…	…	4228	(24.0)	2.1	98	(1.0)	
2000	16309	3803	(23.0)	10.7	…	…	…	232	(1.0)	11.0	…	…	…	3392	(21.0)	31.3	5149	(32.0)	15.0	…	…	…	3638	(22.0)	1.9	95	(1.0)	
2001	15945	4009	(25.0)	10.8	…	…	…	226	(1.0)	10.6	…	…	…	3499	(22.0)	31.2	4782	(30.0)	13.7	…	…	…	3346	(21.0)	1.7	83	(1.0)	
2002	15056	3974	(26.0)	10.3	…	…	…	185	(1.0)	8.6	…	…	…	3323	(22.0)	28.6	4467	(30.0)	12.7	…	…	…	3042	(20.0)	1.5	65	(0.0)	
2003	14836	4105	(28.0)	10.3	37	(0.0)	1.0	179	(1.0)	8.2	3460	(23.0)	29.9	…	…	…	4160	(28.0)	11.7	64	(0.0)	16.2	2792	(19.0)	1.4	39	(0.0)	
2004	14499	4181	(29.0)	10.2	34	(0.0)	0.9	157	(1.0)	7.1	3336	(23.0)	28.0	…	…	…	4069	(28.0)	11.4	63	(0.0)	15.6	2631	(18.0)	1.3	28	(0.0)	
2005	14064	4042	(29.0)	9.5	45	(0.0)	1.1	152	(1.0)	6.8	3204	(23.0)	26.1	…	…	…	3957	(28.0)	10.9	54	(0.0)	13.1	2567	(18.0)	1.3	43	(0.0)	
2006	13734	4052	(30.0)	9.2	39	(0.0)	0.9	163	(1.0)	7.2	3298	(24.0)	26.1	…	…	…	3732	(27.0)	10.2	52	(0.0)	12.3	2386	(17.0)	1.2	12	(0.0)	
2007	13280	3874	(29.0)	8.5	24	(0.0)	0.6	134	(1.0)	5.8	3442	(26.0)	26.5	…	…	…	3474	(26.0)	9.4	95	(1.0)	22.1	2209	(17.0)	1.1	28	(0.0)	
2008	12906	3800	(29.0)	8.1	41	(0.0)	0.9	137	(1.0)	5.9	3397	(26.0)	25.4	…	…	…	3286	(25.0)	8.8	68	(1.0)	15.5	2147	(17.0)	1.1	30	(0.0)	
2009	11545	3380	(29.0)	7.0	39	(0.0)	0.9	102	(1.0)	4.3	3192	(28.0)	23.3	…	…	…	2868	(25.0)	7.6	75	(1.0)	16.7	1829	(16.0)	0.9	60	(1.0)	

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race or multiple race.

[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003. Does not include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]Asian race first reported in 2003.

[4]Asian or Pacific Islander race reported 1993–2002.

[5]Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race first reported in 2003.

[6]The higher count for unknown or missing race results for 1993 - 2001 reflect the impact of the transitional period of incorporating new race definitions for Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Multiple Race in 2003.

Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) (accessed August 30, 2010). Denominators for computing 2000–2009 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2009 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2009/NC-EST2009-03.xls) (accessed August 26, 2010).

Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race.

Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

See Technical Notes (page 9).

See Surveillance Slide #8.

Zero % (0) denotes <0.5%.

Table 3. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race Only: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Cases	Multiple Race[1]			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian[2]			Asian or Pacific Islander[3]			Black or African American			Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander[4]			White			Unknown or Missing[5]	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25107	…	…	…	276	(1.0)	12.1	…	…	…	3483	(14.0)	39.5	9140	(36.0)	28.0	0	(0.0)	…	11920	(47.0)	5.5	288	(1.0)
1994	24205	…	…	…	336	(1.0)	14.2	…	…	…	3652	(15.0)	39.7	8621	(36.0)	25.9	0	(0.0)	…	11347	(47.0)	5.2	249	(1.0)
1995	22728	…	…	…	328	(1.0)	13.4	…	…	…	3855	(17.0)	40.1	7759	(34.0)	22.9	0	(0.0)	…	10565	(46.0)	4.8	221	(1.0)
1996	21210	…	…	…	293	(1.0)	11.6	…	…	…	3685	(17.0)	36.8	7291	(34.0)	21.2	0	(0.0)	…	9758	(46.0)	4.4	183	(1.0)
1997	19751	…	…	…	277	(1.0)	10.5	…	…	…	3710	(19.0)	35.5	6790	(34.0)	19.4	0	(0.0)	…	8813	(45.0)	3.9	161	(1.0)
1998	18287	…	…	…	263	(1.0)	9.6	…	…	…	3543	(19.0)	32.5	5962	(33.0)	16.7	0	(0.0)	…	8381	(46.0)	3.7	138	(1.0)
1999	17501	…	…	…	253	(1.0)	8.9	…	…	…	3539	(20.0)	31.2	5661	(32.0)	15.6	0	(0.0)	…	7930	(45.0)	3.5	118	(1.0)
2000	16309	…	…	…	241	(1.0)	9.0	…	…	…	3417	(21.0)	30.6	5270	(32.0)	14.7	0	(0.0)	…	7284	(45.0)	3.2	97	(1.0)
2001	15945	…	…	…	236	(1.0)	8.7	…	…	…	3527	(22.0)	30.5	4882	(31.0)	13.5	0	(0.0)	…	7208	(45.0)	3.1	92	(1.0)
2002	15056	…	…	…	204	(1.0)	7.4	…	…	…	3339	(22.0)	27.9	4552	(30.0)	12.4	0	(0.0)	…	6895	(46.0)	3.0	66	(0.0)
2003	14836	49	(0.0)	1.1	189	(1.0)	6.7	3507	(24.0)	29.6	…	…	…	4249	(29.0)	11.5	66	(0.0)	13.1	6749	(45.0)	2.9	27	(0.0)
2004	14499	43	(0.0)	1.0	165	(1.0)	5.7	3367	(23.0)	27.6	…	…	…	4183	(29.0)	11.2	65	(0.0)	12.6	6646	(46.0)	2.8	30	(0.0)
2005	14064	52	(0.0)	1.1	170	(1.0)	5.8	3249	(23.0)	25.8	…	…	…	4074	(29.0)	10.8	56	(0.0)	10.6	6435	(46.0)	2.7	28	(0.0)
2006	13734	43	(0.0)	0.9	193	(1.0)	6.5	3323	(24.0)	25.7	…	…	…	3854	(28.0)	10.1	59	(0.0)	10.9	6238	(45.0)	2.6	24	(0.0)
2007	13280	29	(0.0)	0.6	175	(1.0)	5.8	3454	(26.0)	26.0	…	…	…	3616	(27.0)	9.3	98	(1.0)	17.7	5866	(44.0)	2.4	42	(0.0)
2008	12906	46	(0.0)	0.9	165	(1.0)	5.3	3419	(26.0)	25.0	…	…	…	3415	(26.0)	8.7	75	(1.0)	13.3	5740	(44.0)	2.4	46	(0.0)
2009	11545	45	(0.0)	0.8	133	(1.0)	4.2	3219	(28.0)	23.0	…	…	…	2941	(25.0)	7.4	78	(1.0)	13.5	5028	(44.0)	2.1	101	(1.0)

[1]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
[2]Asian race first reported in 2003.
[3]Asian or Pacific Islander race reported 1993–2002.
[4]Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race first reported in 2003.
[5]The higher count for unknown or missing race for 2002 reflect the impact of the transitional period of incorporating new race definitions for Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Multiple Race in 2003.
Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) (accessed August 30, 2010). Denominators for computing 2000–2009 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2009 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2009/NC-EST2009-03.xls) (accessed August 26, 2010).
Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
Ellipses indicate data not available.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #10.
Zero % (0) denotes <0.5%.

Table 4. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Cases	0–14			15–24			25–44			45–64			≥65			Unk.[1]	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25107	1661	(7.0)	2.9	1821	(7.0)	5.0	9590	(38.0)	11.5	6197	(25.0)	12.4	5821	(23.0)	17.7	17	(0.0)
1994	24205	1659	(7.0)	2.9	1832	(8.0)	5.0	9043	(37.0)	10.7	6125	(25.0)	11.9	5540	(23.0)	16.6	6	(0.0)
1995	22728	1536	(7.0)	2.6	1697	(7.0)	4.6	8201	(36.0)	9.7	5960	(26.0)	11.3	5329	(23.0)	15.8	5	(0.0)
1996	21210	1356	(6.0)	2.3	1637	(8.0)	4.4	7564	(36.0)	8.9	5572	(26.0)	10.2	5076	(24.0)	14.9	5	(0.0)
1997	19751	1251	(6.0)	2.1	1674	(8.0)	4.5	6884	(35.0)	8.0	5278	(27.0)	9.4	4663	(24.0)	13.6	1	(0.0)
1998	18287	1077	(6.0)	1.8	1543	(8.0)	4.1	6336	(35.0)	7.4	4953	(27.0)	8.5	4378	(24.0)	12.6	0	(0.0)
1999	17501	1038	(6.0)	1.7	1518	(9.0)	3.9	6063	(35.0)	7.1	4860	(28.0)	8.1	4020	(23.0)	11.6	2	(0.0)
2000	16309	965	(6.0)	1.6	1618	(10.0)	4.1	5576	(34.0)	6.6	4635	(28.0)	7.4	3515	(22.0)	10.0	0	(0.0)
2001	15945	929	(6.0)	1.5	1597	(10.0)	4.0	5610	(35.0)	6.6	4515	(28.0)	7.0	3293	(21.0)	9.3	1	(0.0)
2002	15056	944	(6.0)	1.6	1498	(10.0)	3.7	5288	(35.0)	6.3	4182	(28.0)	6.3	3143	(21.0)	8.8	1	(0.0)
2003	14836	911	(6.0)	1.5	1573	(11.0)	3.8	5074	(34.0)	6.1	4284	(29.0)	6.3	2994	(20.0)	8.3	0	(0.0)
2004	14499	953	(7.0)	1.6	1603	(11.0)	3.8	4939	(34.0)	5.9	4192	(29.0)	5.9	2811	(19.0)	7.8	1	(0.0)
2005	14064	855	(6.0)	1.4	1542	(11.0)	3.7	4737	(34.0)	5.7	4123	(29.0)	5.7	2807	(20.0)	7.6	0	(0.0)
2006	13734	803	(6.0)	1.3	1532	(11.0)	3.6	4692	(34.0)	5.6	4042	(29.0)	5.4	2664	(19.0)	7.2	1	(0.0)
2007	13280	774	(6.0)	1.3	1580	(12.0)	3.7	4317	(33.0)	5.2	4039	(30.0)	5.3	2570	(19.0)	6.8	0	(0.0)
2008	12906	783	(6.0)	1.3	1443	(11.0)	3.4	4239	(33.0)	5.1	3941	(31.0)	5.1	2500	(19.0)	6.4	0	(0.0)
2009	11545	646	(6.0)	1.0	1274	(11.0)	3.0	3893	(34.0)	4.7	3434	(30.0)	4.3	2292	(20.0)	5.8	6	(0.0)

[1]Includes unknown and missing.

Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm) (accessed August 30, 2010). Denominators for computing 2000–2008 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2009 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2009-sa.html) (accessed August 26, 2010).
Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
Zero % (0) denotes <0.5%.
See Surveillance Slides #5 and #6.

Table 5. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons			Foreign-born Persons[1]			Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25107	17422	(69)	7.4	7403	(29)	34.0	282	1
1994	24205	16171	(67)	6.8	7741	(32)	34.4	293	1
1995	22728	14647	(64)	6.1	7987	(35)	34.8	94	0
1996	21210	13316	(63)	5.6	7725	(36)	31.5	169	1
1997	19751	11879	(60)	4.9	7742	(39)	30.0	130	1
1998	18287	10632	(58)	4.4	7599	(42)	28.9	56	0
1999	17501	9806	(56)	4.0	7602	(43)	29.2	93	1
2000	16309	8648	(53)	3.5	7619	(47)	27.3	42	0
2001	15945	7870	(49)	3.2	8010	(50)	26.9	65	0
2002	15056	7281	(48)	2.9	7719	(51)	25.4	56	0
2003	14836	6863	(46)	2.7	7928	(53)	23.5	45	0
2004	14499	6631	(46)	2.6	7845	(54)	23.2	23	0
2005	14064	6308	(45)	2.5	7727	(55)	22.4	29	0
2006	13734	5885	(43)	2.3	7819	(57)	22.0	30	0
2007	13280	5491	(41)	2.1	7753	(58)	20.7	36	0
2008	12906	5286	(41)	2.0	7599	(59)	20.4	21	0
2009	11545	4571	(40)	1.7	6854	(59)	18.7	120	1

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: Denominators for computing rates for years 1993–1994 were obtained from Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990–July 1, 1999, located at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt (accessed August 26, 2010). Denominators for computing the 1995–2009 rates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement). Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
Zero % (0) denotes <0.5%.
See Surveillance Slides #11, #12, #15, and #16.

Table 6. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Foreign-born Persons[1] by the Top 30 Countries[2] of Origin of Birth: United States, 2005–2009

	Year									
	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
Country of Origin	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Total Cases	**6854**	**(100)**	**7599**	**(100)**	**7753**	**(100)**	**7819**	**(100)**	**7727**	**(100)**
Mexico	1,598	(23)	1,762	(23)	1,851	(24)	1,933	(25)	1,961	(25)
Philippines	806	(12)	859	(11)	950	(12)	861	(11)	829	(11)
Vietnam	526	(8)	584	(8)	571	(7)	628	(8)	573	(7)
India	533	(8)	600	(8)	627	(8)	549	(7)	562	(7)
China	340	(5)	406	(5)	386	(5)	373	(5)	397	(5)
Guatemala	212	(3)	251	(3)	248	(3)	230	(3)	211	(3)
Haiti	195	(3)	238	(3)	175	(2)	210	(3)	241	(3)
Ethiopia	167	(2)	183	(2)	178	(2)	203	(3)	151	(2)
Honduras	146	(2)	193	(3)	181	(2)	164	(2)	165	(2)
Korea, Republic of	158	(2)	149	(2)	155	(2)	204	(3)	176	(2)
Somalia	113	(2)	151	(2)	177	(2)	196	(3)	148	(2)
El Salvador	118	(2)	147	(2)	158	(2)	144	(2)	143	(2)
Peru	94	(1)	144	(2)	139	(2)	160	(2)	154	(2)
Ecuador	99	(1)	114	(2)	116	(2)	117	(2)	156	(2)
Cambodia	98	(1)	77	(1)	95	(1)	99	(1)	106	(1)
Dominican Republic	65	(1)	86	(1)	89	(1)	111	(1)	76	(1)
Pakistan	82	(1)	87	(1)	79	(1)	79	(1)	78	(1)
Kenya	74	(1)	82	(1)	70	(1)	75	(1)	66	(1)
Lao, PDR	60	(1)	69	(1)	78	(1)	59	(1)	77	(1)
Burma	101	(1)	111	(1)	65	(1)	41	(1)	39	(1)
Thailand	54	(1)	62	(1)	47	(1)	55	(1)	71	(1)
Nepal	70	(1)	70	(1)	52	(1)	45	(1)	33	(0)
Bangladesh	44	(1)	55	(1)	56	(1)	41	(1)	34	(0)
Liberia	32	(0)	33	(0)	46	(1)	52	(1)	64	(1)
Columbia	39	(1)	43	(1)	56	(1)	45	(1)	37	(0)
Indonesia	34	(1)	30	(0)	52	(1)	44	(1)	57	(1)
Nigeria	47	(1)	50	(1)	43	(1)	39	(1)	37	(0)
Cuba	35	(1)	42	(1)	41	(1)	42	(1)	55	(1)
Russia	29	(0)	36	(0)	40	(1)	47	(1)	43	(1)
Taiwan	26	(0)	32	(0)	38	(0)	38	(0)	37	(0)
All Others	859	(13)	853	(11)	894	(11)	935	(12)	950	(12)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.
[2]The top 30 countries were selected based on their ranked 5-year average number of TB cases.
[3] Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin.
Note: Zero (0) denotes <0.5%.
Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Table 7. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Adult[1] Foreign-born Persons[2] by Country of Origin and Years in the United States Before TB Diagnosis, Top 30 Countries: United States, 2009 and 1999

Country of Origin[3]	2009									Country of Origin[3]	1999								
	No. of Years in U.S.[4]										No. of Years in U.S.[4]								
	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4 Years		≥5 Years		Unknown			Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4 Years		≥5 Years		Unknown	
	No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Mexico	1573	161	(10)	265	(17)	964	(61)	183	(12)	Mexico	1660	284	(17)	298	(18)	833	(50)	245	(15)
Philippines	789	104	(13)	130	(16)	465	(59)	90	(11)	Philippines	904	196	(22)	136	(15)	455	(50)	117	(13)
India	530	82	(15)	135	(25)	245	(46)	68	(13)	Vietnam	707	82	(12)	112	(16)	393	(56)	120	(17)
Vietnam	521	40	(8)	58	(11)	339	(65)	84	(16)	India	555	126	(23)	166	(30)	161	(29)	102	(18)
China	338	45	(13)	66	(20)	203	(60)	24	(7)	China	370	46	(12)	72	(19)	204	(55)	48	(13)
Guatemala	210	20	(10)	89	(42)	79	(38)	22	(10)	Haiti	277	56	(20)	51	(18)	135	(49)	35	(13)
Haiti	190	28	(15)	37	(19)	103	(54)	22	(12)	Korea, Republic of	209	26	(12)	32	(15)	114	(55)	37	(18)
Korea, Republic of	156	8	(5)	18	(12)	109	(70)	21	(13)	Guatemala	145	29	(20)	37	(26)	63	(43)	16	(11)
Ethiopia	152	36	(24)	61	(40)	52	(34)	3	(2)	Ethiopia	125	42	(34)	46	(37)	27	(22)	10	(8)
Honduras	146	25	(17)	61	(42)	53	(36)	7	(5)	Peru	120	23	(19)	39	(33)	42	(35)	16	(13)
El Salvador	113	11	(10)	27	(24)	66	(58)	9	(8)	Honduras	119	25	(21)	35	(29)	47	(39)	12	(10)
Somalia	106	15	(14)	32	(30)	54	(51)	5	(5)	Ecuador	113	25	(22)	40	(35)	39	(35)	9	(8)
Ecuador	99	10	(10)	28	(28)	56	(57)	5	(5)	Dominican Republic	106	9	(8)	12	(11)	62	(58)	23	(22)
Cambodia	98	11	(11)	14	(14)	63	(64)	10	(10)	Cambodia	104	3	(3)	8	(8)	78	(75)	15	(14)
Peru	94	5	(5)	23	(24)	57	(61)	9	(10)	Somalia	100	43	(43)	31	(31)	11	(11)	15	(15)
Burma	92	41	(45)	29	(32)	17	(18)	5	(5)	El Salvador	99	12	(12)	14	(14)	59	(60)	14	(14)
Pakistan	79	10	(13)	16	(20)	46	(58)	7	(9)	Laos	98	0	(0)	6	(6)	67	(68)	25	(26)
Nepal	68	21	(31)	24	(35)	18	(26)	5	(7)	Pakistan	91	24	(26)	18	(20)	32	(35)	17	(19)
Kenya	67	17	(25)	26	(39)	23	(34)	1	(1)	Indonesia	65	19	(29)	19	(29)	21	(32)	6	(9)
Dominican Republic	63	17	(27)	4	(6)	37	(59)	5	(8)	Cuba	60	1	(2)	2	(3)	42	(70)	15	(25)
Laos	60	1	(2)	9	(15)	48	(80)	2	(3)	Columbia	52	9	(17)	13	(25)	21	(40)	9	(17)
Thailand	51	9	(18)	11	(22)	27	(53)	4	(8)	Russia	50	5	(10)	23	(46)	17	(34)	5	(10)
Nigeria	47	10	(21)	13	(28)	23	(49)	1	(2)	Bosnia/Hercegovina	48	26	(54)	17	(35)	2	(4)	3	(6)
Bangladesh	42	11	(26)	14	(33)	16	(38)	1	(2)	Thailand	47	7	(15)	14	(30)	22	(47)	4	(9)
Colombia	39	5	(13)	4	(10)	25	(64)	5	(13)	Bangladesh	45	9	(20)	19	(42)	11	(24)	6	(13)
Cuba	35	5	(14)	2	(6)	22	(63)	6	(17)	Nigeria	42	10	(24)	12	(29)	15	(36)	5	(12)
Indonesia	33	5	(15)	6	(18)	20	(61)	2	(6)	Poland	38	1	(3)	5	(13)	21	(55)	11	(29)
Bhutan	31	29	(94)	2	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	Jamaica	36	1	(3)	5	(14)	23	(64)	7	(19)
Liberia	30	5	(17)	7	(23)	16	(53)	2	(7)	Kenya	35	10	(29)	19	(54)	3	(9)	3	(9)
Bosnia/Hercegovina	26	1	(4)	0	(0)	19	(73)	6	(23)	Hong Kong	34	7	(21)	3	(9)	20	(59)	4	(12)
All Others	829	121	(15)	154	(19)	407	(49)	147	(18)	All Others	883	185	(21)	201	(23)	359	(41)	138	(16)
Total	**6707**	**909**	(14)	**1365**	(20)	**3672**	(55)	**761**	(11)		**7337**	**1341**	(18)	**1505**	(21)	**3399**	(46)	**1092**	(15)

[1]Includes persons ≥15 years of age.
[2]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.
[3]Ranked by total case count.
[4]Among foreign-born persons, the number of years since arrival in the United States before diagnosis with tuberculosis.
[5]Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin.
Note: Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
See Surveillance Slide #18

Table 8. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Case Verification Criterion and Site of Disease: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Cases	Verification Criterion[1]										Site of Disease[5]			
		Positive Culture		Positive NAA[2]		Positive Smear		Clinical Case Definition		Provider Diagnosis		Pulmonary[3]		Extra-pulmonary[4]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	25107	20307	(81)	...	...	185	(1)	3092	(12)	1523	(6)	21158	(84)	3940	(16)
1994	24205	19506	(81)	...	...	189	(1)	2916	(12)	1594	(7)	20318	(84)	3885	(16)
1995	22728	18267	(80)	...	...	189	(1)	2748	(12)	1524	(7)	18888	(83)	3835	(17)
1996	21210	17154	(81)	...	...	131	(1)	2606	(12)	1319	(6)	17387	(82)	3814	(18)
1997	19751	15979	(81)	...	...	155	(1)	2411	(12)	1206	(6)	16239	(82)	3509	(18)
1998	18287	14790	(81)	...	...	155	(1)	2253	(12)	1089	(6)	14801	(81)	3484	(19)
1999	17501	13995	(80)	...	...	172	(1)	2103	(12)	1231	(7)	14067	(80)	3431	(20)
2000	16309	13013	(80)	...	...	148	(1)	1951	(12)	1197	(7)	13086	(80)	3211	(20)
2001	15945	12750	(80)	...	...	123	(1)	1886	(12)	1186	(7)	12724	(80)	3217	(20)
2002	15056	11975	(80)	...	...	104	(1)	1821	(12)	1156	(8)	11902	(79)	3148	(21)
2003	14836	11684	(79)	...	...	116	(1)	1783	(12)	1253	(8)	11806	(80)	3020	(20)
2004	14499	11326	(78)	...	...	80	(1)	1824	(13)	1269	(9)	11523	(79)	2972	(21)
2005	14064	10953	(78)	...	...	96	(1)	1794	(13)	1221	(9)	11124	(79)	2932	(21)
2006	13734	10747	(78)	...	...	95	(1)	1628	(12)	1264	(9)	10852	(79)	2869	(21)
2007	13280	10423	(78)	...	...	71	(1)	1469	(11)	1317	(10)	10548	(80)	2674	(20)
2008	12906	10036	(78)	...	...	67	(1)	1415	(11)	1388	(11)	10257	(80)	2629	(20)
2009	11545	8876	(77)	57	(0)	91	(1)	1630	(14)	891	(8)	9004	(79)	2383	(21)

[1]Based on the public health surveillance case definition for tuberculosis; see Appendix A (page 121).
[2] Nucleic Acid Amplification test
[3]Includes cases among persons with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
[4]Includes cases among persons with extrapulmonary TB disease only.
[5]Excludes missing and unknowns.
Note: See Technical Notes (page 9).
Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Sputum Smear and Sputum Culture Results: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Total Pulmonary Cases[1]	Sputum Smear Result						Sputum Culture Result					
		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	21158	9429	(45)	7915	(37)	3814	(18)	14878	(70)	2814	(13)	3466	(16)
1994	20318	8964	(44)	7914	(39)	3440	(17)	14210	(70)	2807	(14)	3301	(16)
1995	18888	8093	(43)	7713	(41)	3082	(16)	13282	(70)	2626	(14)	2980	(16)
1996	17387	7454	(43)	7352	(42)	2581	(15)	12270	(71)	2559	(15)	2558	(15)
1997	16239	6935	(43)	6916	(43)	2388	(15)	11568	(71)	2259	(14)	2412	(15)
1998	14801	6624	(45)	6038	(41)	2139	(14)	10486	(71)	2138	(14)	2177	(15)
1999	14067	6275	(45)	5662	(40)	2130	(15)	9820	(70)	2097	(15)	2150	(15)
2000	13086	5884	(45)	5346	(41)	1856	(14)	9251	(71)	1948	(15)	1887	(14)
2001	12724	5651	(44)	5322	(42)	1751	(14)	8904	(70)	2010	(16)	1810	(14)
2002	11902	5440	(46)	4791	(40)	1671	(14)	8331	(70)	1839	(15)	1732	(15)
2003	11806	5371	(45)	4881	(41)	1554	(13)	8208	(70)	1981	(17)	1617	(14)
2004	11523	5288	(46)	4901	(43)	1334	(12)	8049	(70)	2064	(18)	1410	(12)
2005	11124	5136	(46)	4744	(43)	1244	(11)	7701	(69)	2088	(19)	1335	(12)
2006	10852	5140	(47)	4579	(42)	1133	(10)	7689	(71)	1961	(18)	1202	(11)
2007	10548	4881	(46)	4520	(43)	1147	(11)	7368	(70)	1977	(19)	1203	(11)
2008	10257	4769	(46)	4401	(43)	1087	(11)	7121	(69)	1989	(19)	1147	(11)
2009	9004	4014	(45)	3907	(43)	1083	(12)	6119	(68)	1641	(18)	1244	(14)

[1]Includes cases among persons with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
Note: See Technical Notes (page 9).
Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Table 10. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance[1] in Persons with No Previous History of TB, by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	1399	(8.4)	804	(6.8)	579	(12.4)	407	(2.5)	301	(2.6)	103	(2.2)
1994	1360	(8.3)	711	(6.5)	635	(12.0)	353	(2.2)	238	(2.2)	110	(2.1)
1995	1174	(7.3)	555	(5.4)	618	(11.0)	254	(1.6)	169	(1.6)	85	(1.5)
1996	1137	(7.4)	495	(5.2)	639	(11.3)	207	(1.3)	105	(1.1)	101	(1.8)
1997	1079	(7.5)	435	(5.0)	640	(11.2)	155	(1.1)	76	(0.9)	79	(1.4)
1998	1013	(7.5)	367	(4.8)	644	(11.3)	132	(1.0)	55	(0.7)	76	(1.3)
1999	899	(7.1)	283	(4.0)	614	(11.0)	127	(1.0)	39	(0.6)	88	(1.6)
2000	890	(7.5)	269	(4.4)	618	(10.9)	120	(1.0)	40	(0.7)	80	(1.4)
2001	802	(7.0)	243	(4.4)	558	(9.5)	115	(1.0)	34	(0.6)	81	(1.4)
2002	825	(7.7)	205	(4.1)	619	(10.9)	132	(1.2)	35	(0.7)	97	(1.7)
2003	822	(7.7)	215	(4.5)	604	(10.4)	94	(0.9)	24	(0.5)	70	(1.2)
2004	801	(7.6)	214	(4.6)	587	(10.2)	100	(1.0)	26	(0.6)	74	(1.3)
2005	763	(7.6)	188	(4.3)	569	(10.1)	97	(1.0)	20	(0.5)	76	(1.3)
2006	773	(7.8)	172	(4.2)	599	(10.4)	102	(1.0)	18	(0.4)	84	(1.5)
2007	720	(7.5)	166	(4.3)	553	(9.6)	104	(1.1)	19	(0.5)	85	(1.5)
2008	768	(8.3)	189	(5.2)	578	(10.3)	89	(1.0)	21	(0.6)	68	(1.2)
2009	691	(8.6)	182	(6.0)	502	(10.1)	94	(1.2)	10	(0.3)	83	(1.7)

[1]Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.

[3]All cases were culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done.

[4]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.

[5]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

[6]Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin.

Note: Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Percentages are of total cases for given year with no previous history of TB, culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done (total cases not shown). More than 95% of all persons in each group had drug-susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

See Surveillance Slides #19 through #22.

Table 11. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance[1] in Persons with Previous History of TB, by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2009

Year	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	164	(16.6)	85	(12.7)	76	(25.0)	76	(7.7)	30	(4.5)	46	(15.3)
1994	176	(17.0)	81	(11.7)	94	(27.9)	74	(7.2)	35	(5.1)	38	(11.3)
1995	168	(17.5)	77	(13.0)	91	(25.1)	70	(7.3)	28	(4.7)	42	(11.6)
1996	142	(16.5)	67	(12.0)	74	(24.4)	43	(5.0)	20	(3.6)	22	(7.3)
1997	109	(14.7)	35	(7.7)	74	(25.9)	44	(5.9)	12	(2.6)	32	(11.2)
1998	98	(13.0)	38	(7.8)	60	(22.8)	23	(3.1)	6	(1.2)	17	(6.5)
1999	82	(12.3)	25	(6.5)	55	(19.4)	28	(4.2)	6	(1.6)	22	(7.8)
2000	84	(13.3)	22	(6.1)	62	(22.8)	26	(4.1)	2	(0.6)	24	(8.8)
2001	86	(13.7)	28	(8.6)	58	(19.3)	32	(5.1)	7	(2.2)	25	(8.3)
2002	80	(14.1)	23	(7.6)	57	(21.6)	26	(4.6)	3	(1.0)	23	(8.7)
2003	65	(12.5)	16	(6.4)	49	(18.1)	21	(4.0)	2	(0.8)	19	(7.0)
2004	64	(11.9)	15	(5.5)	49	(18.6)	27	(5.0)	4	(1.5)	23	(8.7)
2005	70	(13.8)	18	(7.5)	52	(19.3)	22	(4.3)	1	(0.4)	21	(7.8)
2006	67	(13.6)	9	(4.4)	57	(19.7)	20	(4.0)	1	(0.5)	19	(6.6)
2007	70	(14.2)	14	(6.9)	56	(19.5)	18	(3.7)	3	(1.5)	15	(5.2)
2008	56	(13.1)	13	(7.7)	43	(16.6)	18	(4.2)	3	(1.8)	15	(5.8)
2009	49	(15.2)	5	(4.5)	43	(20.5)	19	(5.9)	1	(0.9)	17	(8.1)

[1]Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin

[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.

[3]All cases were culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done.

[4]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.

[5]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

[6] Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin.

Note: Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.

Percentages are of total cases for given year with previous history of TB, culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done (total cases not shown). More than 95% of all persons in each group had drug-susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

Table 12. Percentages of Tuberculosis Cases by Initial Drug Regimen, Use of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT), and Completion of Therapy (COT): United States, 1993–2009

Year	Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]			Directly Observed Therapy[3]		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[4]	
	I R	IRZ	IRZE	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
1993	(12.9)	(31.2)	(40.3)	(21.7)	(14.4)	(64.0)	(87.4)
1994	(7.0)	(23.3)	(55.7)	(28.1)	(20.5)	(69.0)	(87.9)
1995	(5.2)	(20.3)	(62.7)	(37.2)	(21.5)	(73.9)	(89.6)
1996	(4.2)	(17.5)	(67.3)	(42.5)	(22.4)	(76.4)	(90.5)
1997	(3.2)	(15.1)	(71.9)	(46.9)	(23.8)	(78.2)	(91.3)
1998	(2.6)	(12.9)	(74.3)	(47.6)	(26.6)	(80.6)	(92.4)
1999	(2.2)	(11.2)	(76.9)	(49.4)	(27.6)	(80.8)	(92.3)
2000	(2.0)	(10.4)	(78.5)	(52.5)	(25.8)	(81.6)	(92.6)
2001	(1.7)	(9.6)	(79.8)	(53.6)	(27.5)	(81.6)	(92.6)
2002	(1.8)	(8.9)	(80.3)	(55.4)	(27.8)	(82.1)	(92.4)
2003	(1.4)	(8.1)	(81.3)	(56.5)	(28.4)	(82.8)	(92.7)
2004	(1.5)	(6.4)	(82.4)	(58.9)	(27.8)	(83.6)	(92.6)
2005	(1.3)	(5.5)	(83.7)	(57.9)	(29.6)	(83.2)	(92.5)
2006	(1.2)	(4.8)	(83.2)	(57.5)	(30.4)	(83.9)	(93.0)
2007	(1.1)	(4.6)	(83.5)	(56.2)	(33.0)	(84.3)	(93.2)
2008	(0.9)	(3.6)	(83.7)	...	...	...	...
2009	(1.0)	(3.0)	(84.0)	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes persons alive at diagnosis.
[2]I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol. Excludes cases with no information on initial drug regimen; 1.11% received no initial drug therapy, 0.09% were started on one drug, and 10.76% had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZE.
[3]Includes persons alive at diagnosis with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
[4]Includes persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Excludes persons with initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.
Note: Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
See Technical Notes for description of COT calculation (page 9).
See Surveillance Slides #26 and #27.

Table 13. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons with HIV Test Results[1] and with HIV Coinfection by Age Group: United States, 1993–2009

Year	25–44 Years Old				All Ages			
	HIV Test Results		HIV Positive		HIV Test Results		HIV Positive	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	4382	(46)	2790	(29)	7457	(30)	3682	(15)
1994	4442	(49)	2669	(30)	7887	(33)	3601	(15)
1995	4277	(52)	2172	(26)	8179	(36)	3038	(13)
1996	4366	(58)	1856	(25)	8832	(42)	2615	(12)
1997	4141	(60)	1471	(21)	8771	(44)	2091	(11)
1998	3863	(61)	1241	(20)	8292	(45)	1831	(10)
1999	3811	(63)	1175	(19)	8420	(48)	1726	(10)
2000	3525	(63)	955	(17)	8117	(50)	1464	(9)
2001	3576	(64)	911	(16)	8095	(51)	1408	(9)
2002	3512	(66)	845	(16)	8022	(53)	1390	(9)
2003	3424	(67)	807	(16)	8118	(55)	1320	(9)
2004	3442	(70)	683	(14)	8509	(59)	1195	(8)
2005	3275	(69)	611	(13)	8225	(58)	1042	(7)
2006	3278	(70)	557	(12)	8277	(60)	961	(7)
2007	3153	(73)	488	(11)	8317	(63)	881	(7)
2008	3088	(73)	415	(10)	8179	(63)	826	(6)
2009	2754	(71)	399	(10)	7051	(61)	706	(6)

[1]Includes persons with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons from California with co-diagnosis of TB and AIDS. In California, the number of patients testing negative, indeterminate, refusing testing, not offered testing, test performed but status unknown, unknown, or missing HIV data is not reported to CDC. California has not reported AIDS test results since 2004. Rhode Island did not report HIV test results for years 1993–1997. Vermont did not report HIV test results for years 1993 - 2009.
Note: Data for all years updated through July 1, 2010.
See Surveillance Slides #24 and #25.

Table 14. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Reason Tuberculosis Therapy Stopped: United States, 1993–2007

Year	Total Cases[1]	Completed Therapy		Moved		Lost		Refused		Died[2]		Unknown[3]	
	No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	23756	18048	(76.0)	1120	(4.7)	1088	(4.6)	223	(0.9)	3053	(12.9)	224	(0.9)
1994	23051	17763	(77.1)	1194	(5.2)	739	(3.2)	183	(0.8)	2743	(11.9)	429	(1.9)
1995	21712	17285	(79.6)	969	(4.5)	566	(2.6)	156	(0.7)	2391	(11.0)	345	(1.6)
1996	20297	16510	(81.3)	783	(3.9)	520	(2.6)	156	(0.8)	1992	(9.8)	336	(1.7)
1997	18930	15654	(82.7)	667	(3.5)	435	(2.3)	119	(0.6)	1755	(9.3)	300	(1.6)
1998	17585	14763	(84.0)	534	(3.0)	400	(2.3)	104	(0.6)	1578	(9.0)	206	(1.2)
1999	16863	14221	(84.3)	456	(2.7)	356	(2.1)	104	(0.6)	1436	(8.5)	290	(1.7)
2000	15786	13402	(84.9)	408	(2.6)	392	(2.5)	112	(0.7)	1294	(8.2)	178	(1.1)
2001	15409	13203	(85.7)	377	(2.4)	364	(2.4)	98	(0.6)	1116	(7.2)	251	(1.6)
2002	14560	12440	(85.4)	335	(2.3)	365	(2.5)	86	(0.6)	1072	(7.4)	262	(1.8)
2003	14381	12396	(86.2)	311	(2.2)	361	(2.5)	84	(0.6)	993	(6.9)	236	(1.6)
2004	14080	12117	(86.1)	337	(2.4)	359	(2.5)	82	(0.6)	975	(6.9)	210	(1.5)
2005	13677	11725	(85.7)	323	(2.4)	337	(2.5)	90	(0.7)	984	(7.2)	218	(1.6)
2006	13320	11504	(86.4)	311	(2.3)	350	(2.6)	78	(0.6)	937	(7.0)	140	(1.1)
2007	12888	11239	(87.2)	284	(2.2)	309	(2.4)	72	(0.6)	813	(6.3)	171	(1.3)

[1]Includes all cases in persons reported as alive at diagnosis and taking one or more TB drugs.
[2]Died = died of any cause (not only TB).
[3]Includes cases in persons reporting reason therapy stopped = Other, Missing, or Unknown.
Note: Data for all years are updated through July 1, 2010.
Data complete through 2007 only. See Technical Notes (page 9) for details.

Morbidity Tables
United States, 2009

Table 15. Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	11,545	401	245	1,274	3,893	3,434	2,292	6
Male	6,990	214	126	713	2,247	2,278	1,409	3
Female	4,544	187	119	559	1,641	1,153	882	3
Unknown	11	0	0	2	5	3	1	0
Hispanic or Latino[1]	3,380	208	100	517	1,346	754	451	4
Male	2,132	116	45	316	878	500	275	2
Female	1,246	92	55	200	467	254	176	2
Unknown	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	102	2	2	6	25	39	28	0
Male	60	2	1	5	15	21	16	0
Female	41	0	1	1	9	18	12	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Asian	3,192	61	47	340	1,096	888	760	0
Male	1,739	28	28	177	519	522	465	0
Female	1,451	33	19	163	575	366	295	0
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Black or African American	2,868	86	72	294	977	1,044	393	2
Male	1,752	44	38	156	566	707	240	1
Female	1,114	42	34	138	410	336	153	1
Unknown	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	75	8	7	10	22	20	8	0
Male	41	6	5	5	12	9	4	0
Female	34	2	2	5	10	11	4	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1,829	31	16	94	396	661	631	0
Male	1,213	16	8	48	242	502	397	0
Female	612	15	8	45	154	157	233	0
Unknown	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Multiple Race[2]	39	5	0	8	9	11	6	0
Male	18	2	0	3	5	6	2	0
Female	21	3	0	5	4	5	4	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	60	0	1	5	22	17	15	0
Male	35	0	1	3	10	11	10	0
Female	25	0	0	2	12	6	5	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #10.

Table 16. Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group						
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45 –64	≥65
Total Rate	3.8	1.9	0.6	3.0	4.7	4.3	5.8
Male	4.6	2.0	0.6	3.2	5.3	5.9	8.4
Female	2.9	1.8	0.6	2.7	4.0	2.8	3.9
Hispanic or Latino[1]	7.0	3.8	1.1	6.5	8.8	9.2	16.3
Male	8.5	4.1	1.0	7.6	10.6	12.2	23.2
Female	5.3	3.4	1.3	5.3	6.7	6.3	11.2
Non-Hispanic							
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.8	7.0	14.0
Male	5.2	2.0	0.6	2.4	4.6	7.9	18.1
Female	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.8	6.2	10.8
Asian	23.3	6.4	2.7	19.8	23.6	26.9	57.3
Male	26.3	5.7	3.2	20.2	23.0	33.8	81.4
Female	20.5	7.0	2.2	19.4	24.0	20.8	39.1
Black or African American	7.6	3.0	1.3	4.6	9.1	11.9	11.9
Male	9.8	3.0	1.3	4.8	11.0	17.8	18.9
Female	5.7	2.9	1.2	4.4	7.4	7.1	7.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16.7	21.6	10.4	14.0	15.6	20.4	23.8
Male	18.2	31.5	14.5	13.7	16.8	18.5	26.1
Female	15.2	11.1	6.1	14.2	14.4	22.3	21.9
White	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.0
Male	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.9
Female	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3
Multiple Race[2]	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.4
Male	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.9
Female	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.8

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Denominators for computing case rates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2009 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2009-ALLDATA-R-File16.csv) (Accessed August 26, 2010).
Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #7.

Table 17. Tuberculosis Cases in U.S.-born Persons by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	4,571	350	154	385	1,047	1,637	997	1
Male	2,900	183	72	207	635	1,172	631	0
Female	1,667	167	82	178	411	463	365	1
Unknown	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Hispanic or Latino[1]	846	201	75	139	178	150	102	1
Male	476	109	31	69	109	95	63	0
Female	370	92	44	70	69	55	39	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	97	2	2	5	23	38	27	0
Male	57	2	1	5	14	20	15	0
Female	39	0	1	0	8	18	12	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Asian	151	39	16	34	33	10	19	0
Male	77	15	10	17	18	6	11	0
Female	74	24	6	17	15	4	8	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	1,925	68	42	137	521	836	321	0
Male	1,240	35	20	81	312	591	201	0
Female	685	33	22	56	209	245	120	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	67	8	7	10	20	16	6	0
Male	37	6	5	5	10	8	3	0
Female	30	2	2	5	10	8	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1,454	27	12	56	265	576	518	0
Male	996	14	5	28	169	444	336	0
Female	455	13	7	28	96	130	181	0
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Multiple Race[2]	19	5	0	3	4	6	1	0
Male	8	2	0	1	2	3	0	0
Female	11	3	0	2	2	3	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	12	0	0	1	3	5	3	0
Male	9	0	0	1	1	5	2	0
Female	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #13.

Table 18. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	6,854	51	91	878	2,810	1,749	1,270	5
Male	4,019	31	54	499	1,591	1,080	761	3
Female	2,829	20	37	377	1,215	669	509	2
Unknown	6	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[2]	2,498	7	25	372	1,155	594	342	3
Male	1,634	7	14	244	759	399	209	2
Female	862	0	11	127	395	195	133	1
Unknown	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Male	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Female	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3,006	22	31	304	1,047	866	736	0
Male	1,646	13	18	159	495	511	450	0
Female	1,358	9	13	145	550	355	286	0
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Black or African American	913	18	30	156	452	188	67	2
Male	493	9	18	74	251	104	36	1
Female	419	9	12	82	200	84	31	1
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	8	0	0	0	2	4	2	0
Male	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Female	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	363	4	4	36	130	82	107	0
Male	207	2	3	18	72	56	56	0
Female	155	2	1	17	58	26	51	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[3]	20	0	0	5	5	5	5	0
Male	10	0	0	2	3	3	2	0
Female	10	0	0	3	2	2	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	41	0	1	4	17	9	10	0
Male	22	0	1	2	8	5	6	0
Female	19	0	0	2	9	4	4	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.
[2]Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race or multiple race.
[3]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #13.

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Table 19. Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin[1]: United States, 2009

African Region
Total Cases = 551

Algeria	1	Ethiopia	168	Niger	2
Angola	1	Gabon	2	Nigeria	47
Benin	0	Gambia	6	Rwanda	3
Botswana	2	Ghana	15	Sao Tome and Principe	0
Burkina Faso	1	Guinea	16	Senegal	14
Burundi	3	Guinea-Bissau	1	Seychelles	0
Cameroon	26	Kenya	74	Sierra Leone	16
Cape Verde	3	Lesotho	0	South Africa	12
Central African Republic	2	Liberia	32	Swaziland	0
Chad	1	Madagascar	1	Tanzania, UR	16
Comoros	2	Malawi	1	Togo	3
Congo, Republic of	14	Mali	6	Uganda	8
Côte d'Ivoire	9	Mauritania	1	Zambia	8
DR Congo	1	Mauritius	0	Zimbabwe	7
Equatorial Guinea	0	Mozambique	7		
Eritrea	18	Namibia	1		

Americas Region
Total Cases = 7,283

Anguilla	0	Cuba	35	Panama	7
Antigua and Barbuda	1	Dominica	1	Paraguay	0
Argentina	7	Dominican Republic	65	Peru	94
Bahamas	2	Ecuador	99	Puerto Rico	58
Barbados	0	El Salvador	118	St. Kitts and Nevis	0
Belize	5	Grenada	1	St. Lucia	0
Bermuda	0	Guatemala	213	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0
Bolivia	18	Guyana	20	Suriname	0
Brazil	23	Haiti	197	Trinidad and Tobago	10
British Virgin Islands	1	Honduras	147	Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Canada	7	Jamaica	16	Uruguay	1
Cayman Islands	1	Mexico		U.S. Virgin Islands	1
Chile	2	Montserrat	2	United States of America	4451
Colombia	39	Netherland Antilles	0	Venezuela	10
Costa Rica	6	Nicaragua	24		

Eastern Mediterranean Region
Total Cases = 315

Afghanistan	20	Lebanon	3	Sudan	22
Bahrain	0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	Syrian Arab Republic	2
Djibouti	1	Morocco	12	Tunisia	1
Egypt	7	Oman	1	United Arab Emirates	2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	14	Pakistan	82	West Bank and Gaza	0
Iraq	15	Qatar	1	Yemen	10
Jordan	2	Saudi Arabia	3		
Kuwait	2	Somalia	114		

Table 19. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin[1]: United States, 2009

European Region
Total Cases = 229

Albania	6	Germany	10	Norway	1
Andorra	0	Greece	7	Poland	22
Armenia	5	Hungary	3	Portugal	10
Austria	2	Iceland	0	Romania	18
Azerbaijan	2	Ireland	6	Russian Federation	29
Belarus	2	Israel	0	San Marino	0
Belgium	0	Italy	7	Serbia	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	Kazakhstan	1	Slovakia	0
Bulgaria	2	Kyrgyzstan	1	Slovenia	0
Croatia	1	Latvia	0	Spain	1
Cyprus	0	Lithuania	3	Sweden	0
Czech Republic	1	Luxembourg	0	Switzerland	1
Czechoslovakia*	0	Macedonia, TFYR	1	Tajikistan	1
Denmark	1	Malta	0	Turkey	4
Estonia	1	Moldova, Republic of	7	Turkmenistan	2
Finland	0	Monaco	0	Ukraine	21
France	4	Montenegro	1	United Kingdom	3
Georgia	2	Netherlands	3	Uzbekistan	3
				Yugoslavia	6

Southeast Asia Region
Total Cases = 891

Bangladesh	45	Korea, DPR	9	Sri Lanka	8
Bhutan	33	Maldives	0	Thailand	54
India		Myanmar	101	Timor-Leste	0
Indonesia	35	Nepal	71		

Western Pacific Region
Total Cases = 2,110

American Samoa	3	Korea, Rep.	158	Philippines	806
Australia	1	Lao, PDR	60	Samoa	1
Brunei Darussalam	1	Malaysia	10	Singapore	1
Cambodia	98	Marshall Islands, Republic of	22	Solomon Islands	1
China		Micronesia, Federated States of	20	Tokelau	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	21	Mongolia	12	Tonga	2
China, Macao SAR	1	Nauru	0	Tuvalu	0
Cook Islands	1	New Caledonia	0	Vanuatu	1
Fiji	5	New Zealand	0	Vietnam	527
French Polynesia	0	Niue	0	Wallis and Futuna	2
Guam	1	N. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	0		
Japan	14	Palau, Republic of	1		
Kiribati	0	Papua New Guinea	0		

Other[2]
Total Cases = 46

Unknown
Total Cases = 120

[1]Country as reported by patient.
[2]Includes country codes currently reported via the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System that are not represented by WHO member states.
Note: Regional composition of countries based on WHO Report *Global Tuberculosis Control 2009, Epidemiology, Strategy, Financing, World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2009.411)* (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/).

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Morbidity Tables Reporting Areas, 2009

Table 20. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Reporting Areas, 2009 and 2008

Reporting Area	Cases		Case Rates		Rank According to Rate		Population Estimates July 1, 2009
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
United States	**11,545**	**12,906**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**--**	**--**	**307,006,550**
Alabama	168	176	3.6	3.8	16	17	4,708,708
Alaska	37	50	5.3	7.3	4	3	698,473
Arizona	232	227	3.5	3.5	17	21	6,595,778
Arkansas	82	85	2.8	3	22	26	2,889,450
California	2,470	2,699	6.7	7.4	2	2	36,961,664
Colorado	85	103	1.7	2.1	36	31	5,024,748
Connecticut	95	98	2.7	2.8	24	27	3,518,288
Delaware	19	23	2.1	2.6	31	29	885,122
District of Columbia[1]	41	54	6.8	9.2	--	--	586,409
Florida	821	957	4.4	5.2	7	6	18,537,969
Georgia	415	478	4.2	4.9	9	8	9,829,211
Hawaii	117	124	9	9.6	1	1	1,295,178
Idaho	18	11	1.2	0.7	44	48	1,545,801
Illinois	418	466	3.2	3.6	19	19	12,910,409
Indiana	119	118	1.9	1.8	33	38	6,423,113
Iowa	42	49	1.4	1.6	39	40	3,007,856
Kansas	64	57	2.3	2	29	32	2,818,747
Kentucky	77	101	1.8	2.4	34	30	4,314,113
Louisiana	194	227	4.3	5.1	8	7	4,492,076
Maine	9	9	0.7	0.7	49	49	1,318,301
Maryland	218	278	3.8	4.9	13	9	5,699,478
Massachusetts	243	261	3.7	4	14	14	6,593,587
Michigan	144	189	1.4	1.9	38	35	9,969,727
Minnesota	161	211	3.1	4	21	13	5,266,214
Mississippi	122	117	4.1	4	10	15	2,951,996
Missouri	80	107	1.3	1.8	40	39	5,987,580
Montana	8	9	0.8	0.9	47	47	974,989
Nebraska	32	33	1.8	1.9	35	36	1,796,619
Nevada	106	102	4	3.9	11	16	2,643,085
New Hampshire	16	19	1.2	1.4	42	42	1,324,575
New Jersey	405	421	4.7	4.9	6	10	8,707,739
New Mexico	48	60	2.4	3	26	25	2,009,671
New York	1,006	1,197	5.1	6.1	5	5	19,541,453
North Carolina	251	335	2.7	3.6	25	20	9,380,884
North Dakota	5	3	0.8	0.5	48	50	646,844
Ohio	180	213	1.6	1.8	37	37	11,542,645
Oklahoma	102	100	2.8	2.7	23	28	3,687,050
Oregon	89	75	2.3	2	27	34	3,825,657
Pennsylvania	236	387	1.9	3.1	32	24	12,604,767
Rhode Island	24	36	2.3	3.4	28	23	1,053,209
South Carolina	164	188	3.6	4.2	15	12	4,561,242
South Dakota	18	16	2.2	2	30	33	812,383
Tennessee	202	282	3.2	4.5	20	11	6,296,254
Texas	1,501	1,501	6.1	6.2	3	4	24,782,302
Utah	37	27	1.3	1	41	44	2,784,572
Vermont	7	6	1.1	1	45	45	621,760
Virginia	273	292	3.5	3.7	18	18	7,882,590
Washington	256	228	3.8	3.5	12	22	6,664,195
West Virginia	19	28	1	1.5	46	41	1,819,777
Wisconsin	67	68	1.2	1.2	43	43	5,654,774
Wyoming	2	5	0.4	0.9	50	46	544,270
American Samoa[1,2]	4	3	6.1	4.6	--	--	65,628
Fed. States of Micronesia[1,2]	143	182	133.1	169	--	--	107,434
Guam[1,2]	102	90	57.2	51.1	--	--	178,430
Marshall Islands[1,2]	140	125	217	197.9	--	--	64,522
N. Mariana Islands[1,2]	32	34	62.2	61.5	--	--	51,484
Puerto Rico[1,2]	63	95	1.6	2.4	--	--	3,967,288
Republic of Palau[1,2]	18	17	86.6	82.1	--	--	20,796
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2]	...	4	...	3.6	--	--	109,809

[1]Not ranked with the states. See Table 28 for District of Columbia ranking among states.
[2]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Denominators for computing 2008 and 2009 rates for states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were obtained from Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 (NST-EST2009-01) (accessed August 30, 2010) (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2009-01.xls); for all other areas, from IDB Summary Demographic Data (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/summaries.html).

Ellipses indicate data not available.

See Technical Notes (page 9).

See Surveillance Slide #4.

Table 21. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Age Group: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Under 5		5–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		≥65		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**11,545**	**401**	**(3.5)**	**245**	**(2.1)**	**1,274**	**(11.0)**	**3,893**	**(33.7)**	**3,434**	**(29.7)**	**2,292**	**(19.9)**	**6**	**(0.1)**
Alabama	168	8	(4.8)	1	(0.6)	11	(6.5)	39	(23.2)	65	(38.7)	44	(26.2)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	37	1	(2.7)	1	(2.7)	3	(8.1)	9	(24.3)	15	(40.5)	8	(21.6)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	232	15	(6.5)	1	(0.4)	28	(12.1)	82	(35.3)	60	(25.9)	46	(19.8)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	82	5	(6.1)	4	(4.9)	3	(3.7)	23	(28.0)	20	(24.4)	27	(32.9)	0	(0.0)
California	2,470	70	(2.8)	53	(2.1)	231	(9.4)	739	(29.9)	744	(30.1)	633	(25.6)	0	(0.0)
Colorado	85	8	(9.4)	3	(3.5)	7	(8.2)	33	(38.8)	24	(28.2)	10	(11.8)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	3	(3.2)	1	(1.1)	15	(15.8)	37	(38.9)	19	(20.0)	20	(21.1)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	19	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(10.5)	9	(47.4)	6	(31.6)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	41	1	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)	14	(34.1)	14	(34.1)	9	(22.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	821	19	(2.3)	9	(1.1)	69	(8.4)	286	(34.8)	284	(34.6)	154	(18.8)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	415	17	(4.1)	7	(1.7)	58	(14.0)	145	(34.9)	130	(31.3)	58	(14.0)	0	(0.0)
Hawaii	117	2	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	10	(8.5)	26	(22.2)	44	(37.6)	35	(29.9)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	18	3	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	2	(11.1)	8	(44.4)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	418	14	(3.3)	2	(0.5)	50	(12.0)	145	(34.7)	132	(31.6)	75	(17.9)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	119	3	(2.5)	4	(3.4)	10	(8.4)	36	(30.3)	46	(38.7)	20	(16.8)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	42	1	(2.4)	1	(2.4)	6	(14.3)	18	(42.9)	15	(35.7)	1	(2.4)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	64	3	(4.7)	2	(3.1)	13	(20.3)	20	(31.3)	18	(28.1)	8	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	77	2	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	8	(10.4)	24	(31.2)	21	(27.3)	22	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	194	8	(4.1)	0	(0.0)	17	(8.8)	66	(34.0)	74	(38.1)	29	(14.9)	0	(0.0)
Maine	9	0	(0.0)	2	(22.2)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(33.3)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	218	2	(0.9)	10	(4.6)	28	(12.8)	92	(42.2)	51	(23.4)	35	(16.1)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	243	6	(2.5)	6	(2.5)	28	(11.5)	73	(30.0)	85	(35.0)	45	(18.5)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	144	3	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	26	(18.1)	51	(35.4)	42	(29.2)	22	(15.3)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	161	8	(5.0)	11	(6.8)	27	(16.8)	68	(42.2)	27	(16.8)	20	(12.4)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	122	3	(2.5)	3	(2.5)	4	(3.3)	37	(30.3)	51	(41.8)	24	(19.7)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	80	5	(6.3)	1	(1.3)	10	(12.5)	28	(35.0)	21	(26.3)	15	(18.8)	0	(0.0)
Montana	8	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	1	(12.5)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	32	0	(0.0)	3	(9.4)	10	(31.3)	10	(31.3)	5	(15.6)	4	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	106	9	(8.5)	7	(6.6)	6	(5.7)	28	(26.4)	29	(27.4)	27	(25.5)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	16	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(37.5)	2	(12.5)	3	(18.8)	5	(31.3)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	405	9	(2.2)	5	(1.2)	57	(14.1)	168	(41.5)	97	(24.0)	69	(17.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 21. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Age Group: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Under 5		5–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		≥65		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New Mexico	48	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(8.3)	10	(20.8)	11	(22.9)	23	(47.9)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,006	27	(2.7)	16	(1.6)	123	(12.2)	369	(36.7)	262	(26.0)	203	(20.2)	6	(0.6)
North Carolina	251	8	(3.2)	10	(4.0)	29	(11.6)	79	(31.5)	83	(33.1)	42	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	180	3	(1.7)	4	(2.2)	22	(12.2)	66	(36.7)	42	(23.3)	43	(23.9)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	102	10	(9.8)	7	(6.9)	7	(6.9)	23	(22.5)	38	(37.3)	17	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	89	1	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	13	(14.6)	29	(32.6)	32	(36.0)	14	(15.7)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	236	6	(2.5)	5	(2.1)	30	(12.7)	68	(28.8)	66	(28.0)	61	(25.8)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	24	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(37.5)	4	(16.7)	10	(41.7)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	164	9	(5.5)	8	(4.9)	24	(14.6)	53	(32.3)	45	(27.4)	25	(15.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	18	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	6	(33.3)	8	(44.4)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	202	7	(3.5)	4	(2.0)	21	(10.4)	65	(32.2)	65	(32.2)	40	(19.8)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,501	71	(4.7)	35	(2.3)	176	(11.7)	549	(36.6)	471	(31.4)	199	(13.3)	0	(0.0)
Utah	37	3	(8.1)	1	(2.7)	4	(10.8)	19	(51.4)	5	(13.5)	5	(13.5)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)	3	(42.9)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	273	11	(4.0)	12	(4.4)	33	(12.1)	104	(38.1)	59	(21.6)	54	(19.8)	0	(0.0)
Washington	256	12	(4.7)	5	(2.0)	25	(9.8)	98	(38.3)	62	(24.2)	54	(21.1)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	19	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(10.5)	6	(31.6)	4	(21.1)	6	(31.6)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	67	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)	7	(10.4)	23	(34.3)	19	(28.4)	17	(25.4)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[1]	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	143	26	(18.2)	30	(21.0)	27	(18.9)	39	(27.3)	16	(11.2)	4	(2.8)	1	(0.7)
Guam[1]	102	17	(16.7)	11	(10.8)	9	(8.8)	21	(20.6)	34	(33.3)	10	(9.8)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[1]	140	17	(12.1)	9	(6.4)	28	(20.0)	37	(26.4)	41	(29.3)	7	(5.0)	1	(0.7)
N. Mariana Islands[1]	32	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(15.6)	7	(21.9)	19	(59.4)	1	(3.1)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	63	1	(1.6)	1	(1.6)	3	(4.8)	20	(31.7)	21	(33.3)	17	(27.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[1]	18	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	6	(33.3)	7	(38.9)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Not included in U.S. totals.

Table 22. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Areas	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black or African American		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**11,545**	**3,380**	**(29.3)**	**102**	**(0.9)**	**3,192**	**(27.6)**	**2,868**	**(24.8)**	**75**	**(0.6)**	**1,829**	**(15.8)**	**39**	**(0.3)**	**60**	**(0.5)**
Alabama	168	26	(15.5)	0	(0.0)	11	(6.5)	72	(42.9)	0	(0.0)	59	(35.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	37	0	(0.0)	25	(67.6)	9	(24.3)	1	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	232	110	(47.4)	18	(7.8)	53	(22.8)	21	(9.1)	1	(0.4)	29	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	82	14	(17.1)	0	(0.0)	5	(6.1)	25	(30.5)	10	(12.2)	28	(34.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,470	916	(37.1)	4	(0.2)	1,118	(45.3)	187	(7.6)	13	(0.5)	213	(8.6)	6	(0.2)	13	(0.5)
Colorado	85	42	(49.4)	1	(1.2)	19	(22.4)	12	(14.1)	0	(0.0)	11	(12.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	29	(30.5)	0	(0.0)	24	(25.3)	21	(22.1)	0	(0.0)	21	(22.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	19	8	(42.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	4	(21.1)	0	(0.0)	6	(31.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	41	7	(17.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.3)	27	(65.9)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	821	211	(25.7)	1	(0.1)	77	(9.4)	340	(41.4)	2	(0.2)	189	(23.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.1)
Georgia	415	92	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	63	(15.2)	185	(44.6)	0	(0.0)	74	(17.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.2)
Hawaii	117	2	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	85	(72.6)	3	(2.6)	20	(17.1)	6	(5.1)	1	(0.9)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	18	8	(44.4)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	7	(38.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	418	102	(24.4)	1	(0.2)	124	(29.7)	124	(29.7)	1	(0.2)	53	(12.7)	0	(0.0)	13	(3.1)
Indiana	119	26	(21.8)	0	(0.0)	28	(23.5)	33	(27.7)	0	(0.0)	32	(26.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	42	6	(14.3)	1	(2.4)	15	(35.7)	2	(4.8)	2	(4.8)	15	(35.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)
Kansas	64	14	(21.9)	0	(0.0)	23	(35.9)	12	(18.8)	1	(1.6)	14	(21.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	77	11	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	5	(6.5)	17	(22.1)	0	(0.0)	43	(55.8)	1	(1.3)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	194	10	(5.2)	1	(0.5)	19	(9.8)	101	(52.1)	1	(0.5)	61	(31.4)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Maine	9	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(55.6)	0	(0.0)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	218	35	(16.1)	0	(0.0)	74	(33.9)	96	(44.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(6.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	243	43	(17.7)	0	(0.0)	72	(29.6)	76	(31.3)	0	(0.0)	51	(21.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.4)
Michigan	144	23	(16.0)	0	(0.0)	32	(22.2)	61	(42.4)	0	(0.0)	26	(18.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.4)
Minnesota	161	17	(10.6)	2	(1.2)	43	(26.7)	80	(49.7)	0	(0.0)	19	(11.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	122	7	(5.7)	0	(0.0)	4	(3.3)	86	(70.5)	0	(0.0)	25	(20.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	80	10	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	25	(31.3)	21	(26.3)	0	(0.0)	23	(28.8)	1	(1.3)	0	(0.0)
Montana	8	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	3	(37.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	32	11	(34.4)	0	(0.0)	6	(18.8)	12	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.1)	2	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	106	24	(22.6)	2	(1.9)	47	(44.3)	13	(12.3)	1	(0.9)	19	(17.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	16	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	9	(56.3)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	405	126	(31.1)	0	(0.0)	143	(35.3)	89	(22.0)	0	(0.0)	44	(10.9)	3	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	48	29	(60.4)	11	(22.9)	3	(6.3)	2	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 22. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Areas	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black or African American		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New York	1,006	306	(30.4)	1	(0.1)	324	(32.2)	231	(23.0)	1	(0.1)	121	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	22	(2.2)
North Carolina	251	54	(21.5)	6	(2.4)	29	(11.6)	106	(42.2)	0	(0.0)	52	(20.7)	4	(1.6)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	5	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	180	25	(13.9)	0	(0.0)	35	(19.4)	65	(36.1)	0	(0.0)	54	(30.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	102	16	(15.7)	13	(12.7)	12	(11.8)	13	(12.7)	5	(4.9)	35	(34.3)	7	(6.9)	1	(1.0)
Oregon	89	30	(33.7)	1	(1.1)	25	(28.1)	6	(6.7)	4	(4.5)	23	(25.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	236	27	(11.4)	0	(0.0)	70	(29.7)	70	(29.7)	0	(0.0)	63	(26.7)	5	(2.1)	1	(0.4)
Rhode Island	24	6	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(41.7)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	6	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	164	40	(24.4)	0	(0.0)	18	(11.0)	86	(52.4)	0	(0.0)	20	(12.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	18	1	(5.6)	6	(33.3)	1	(5.6)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	202	30	(14.9)	2	(1.0)	25	(12.4)	78	(38.6)	0	(0.0)	65	(32.2)	1	(0.5)	1	(0.5)
Texas	1,501	773	(51.5)	0	(0.0)	239	(15.9)	309	(20.6)	0	(0.0)	179	(11.9)	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
Utah	37	15	(40.5)	0	(0.0)	11	(29.7)	3	(8.1)	3	(8.1)	5	(13.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(42.9)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	273	43	(15.8)	0	(0.0)	109	(39.9)	91	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	29	(10.6)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Washington	256	37	(14.5)	3	(1.2)	105	(41.0)	51	(19.9)	10	(3.9)	44	(17.2)	3	(1.2)	3	(1.2)
West Virginia	19	2	(10.5)	0	(0.0)	6	(31.6)	2	(10.5)	0	(0.0)	9	(47.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	67	14	(20.9)	0	(0.0)	21	(31.3)	13	(19.4)	0	(0.0)	19	(28.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	143	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	138	(96.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.4)
Guam[3]	102	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	48	(47.1)	0	(0.0)	51	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.0)	1	(1.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	140	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	136	(97.1)	1	(0.7)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(43.8)	0	(0.0)	16	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.3)
Puerto Rico[3]	63	63	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	14	(77.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).

Table 23. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born and Foreign-born Persons: States, 2009

States	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown Origin	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**11,545**	**4,571**	**(39.6)**	**6,854**	**(59.4)**	**120**	**(1.0)**
Alabama	168	126	(75.0)	42	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	37	28	(75.7)	9	(24.3)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	232	78	(33.6)	154	(66.4)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	82	67	(81.7)	15	(18.3)	0	(0.0)
California	2,470	588	(23.8)	1,860	(75.3)	22	(0.9)
Colorado	85	25	(29.4)	60	(70.6)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	23	(24.2)	72	(75.8)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	19	7	(36.8)	12	(63.2)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	41	21	(51.2)	20	(48.8)	0	(0.0)
Florida	821	424	(51.6)	392	(47.7)	5	(0.6)
Georgia	415	238	(57.3)	176	(42.4)	1	(0.2)
Hawaii	117	35	(29.9)	81	(69.2)	1	(0.9)
Idaho	18	13	(72.2)	5	(27.8)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	418	157	(37.6)	261	(62.4)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	119	64	(53.8)	55	(46.2)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	42	13	(31.0)	29	(69.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	64	24	(37.5)	40	(62.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	77	50	(64.9)	27	(35.1)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	194	164	(84.5)	30	(15.5)	0	(0.0)
Maine	9	5	(55.6)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	218	53	(24.3)	165	(75.7)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	243	57	(23.5)	102	(42.0)	84	(34.6)
Michigan	144	73	(50.7)	71	(49.3)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	161	32	(19.9)	129	(80.1)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	122	112	(91.8)	10	(8.2)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	80	34	(42.5)	46	(57.5)	0	(0.0)
Montana	8	3	(37.5)	5	(62.5)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	32	4	(12.5)	28	(87.5)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	106	35	(33.0)	71	(67.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	16	2	(12.5)	14	(87.5)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	405	107	(26.4)	298	(73.6)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	48	28	(58.3)	20	(41.7)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,006	252	(25.0)	750	(74.6)	4	(0.4)
North Carolina	251	160	(63.7)	91	(36.3)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	5	1	(20.0)	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	180	87	(48.3)	92	(51.1)	1	(0.6)
Oklahoma	102	82	(80.4)	20	(19.6)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	89	28	(31.5)	61	(68.5)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	236	108	(45.8)	127	(53.8)	1	(0.4)
Rhode Island	24	5	(20.8)	19	(79.2)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	164	111	(67.7)	53	(32.3)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	18	14	(77.8)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	202	133	(65.8)	69	(34.2)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,501	705	(47.0)	796	(53.0)	0	(0.0)
Utah	37	11	(29.7)	26	(70.3)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	0	(0.0)	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	273	83	(30.4)	190	(69.6)	0	(0.0)
Washington	256	62	(24.2)	194	(75.8)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	19	10	(52.6)	9	(47.4)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	67	28	(41.8)	38	(56.7)	1	(1.5)
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.
Note: See Surveillance Slide #14.

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Table 24. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2009

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin																	
		Mexico		Philippines		India		Vietnam		China		Guatemala		Haiti		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	6,854	1,598	(23.3)	806	(11.8)	533	(7.8)	526	(7.7)	340	(5.0)	212	(3.1)	195	(2.8)	2,626	(38.3)	18	(0.3)
Alabama	42	16	(38.1)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.5)	2	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	5	(11.9)	0	(0.0)	14	(33.3)	1	(2.4)
Alaska	9	0	(0.0)	6	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	154	69	(44.8)	4	(2.6)	7	(4.5)	9	(5.8)	4	(2.6)	4	(2.6)	1	(0.6)	56	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	15	6	(40.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	7	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
California	1,860	541	(29.1)	392	(21.1)	103	(5.5)	201	(10.8)	124	(6.7)	61	(3.3)	1	(0.1)	437	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Colorado	60	26	(43.3)	3	(5.0)	5	(8.3)	5	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	20	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	72	7	(9.7)	1	(1.4)	12	(16.7)	3	(4.2)	2	(2.8)	1	(1.4)	4	(5.6)	42	(58.3)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	12	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	2	(16.7)	5	(41.7)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	20	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(85.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	392	63	(16.1)	25	(6.4)	7	(1.8)	14	(3.6)	5	(1.3)	23	(5.9)	106	(27.0)	149	(38.0)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	176	50	(28.4)	3	(1.7)	15	(8.5)	12	(6.8)	1	(0.6)	7	(4.0)	2	(1.1)	82	(46.6)	4	(2.3)
Hawaii	81	1	(1.2)	62	(76.5)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.9)	4	(4.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(12.3)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	5	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	261	73	(28.0)	28	(10.7)	44	(16.9)	14	(5.4)	7	(2.7)	2	(0.8)	1	(0.4)	87	(33.3)	5	(1.9)
Indiana	55	13	(23.6)	3	(5.5)	6	(10.9)	5	(9.1)	1	(1.8)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	25	(45.5)	1	(1.8)
Iowa	29	1	(3.4)	2	(6.9)	4	(13.8)	4	(13.8)	2	(6.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	16	(55.2)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	40	6	(15.0)	4	(10.0)	6	(15.0)	4	(10.0)	2	(5.0)	3	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	15	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	27	7	(25.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(7.4)	2	(7.4)	2	(7.4)	2	(7.4)	2	(7.4)	10	(37.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	30	4	(13.3)	2	(6.7)	1	(3.3)	13	(43.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Maine	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	165	6	(3.6)	20	(12.1)	14	(8.5)	10	(6.1)	6	(3.6)	6	(3.6)	4	(2.4)	99	(60.0)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	102	1	(1.0)	1	(1.0)	9	(8.8)	10	(9.8)	9	(8.8)	3	(2.9)	7	(6.9)	62	(60.8)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	71	14	(19.7)	6	(8.5)	13	(18.3)	2	(2.8)	3	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	33	(46.5)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	129	5	(3.9)	3	(2.3)	7	(5.4)	8	(6.2)	1	(0.8)	2	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	102	(79.1)	1	(0.8)
Mississippi	10	3	(30.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	46	6	(13.0)	5	(10.9)	4	(8.7)	9	(19.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.2)	21	(45.7)	0	(0.0)
Montana	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 24. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2009

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin																	
		Mexico		Philippines		India		Viet Nam		China		Guatemala		Haiti		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Nebraska	28	7	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(10.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.6)	1	(3.6)	16	(57.1)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	71	12	(16.9)	37	(52.1)	1	(1.4)	4	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	1	(1.4)	15	(21.1)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	14	0	(0.0)	3	(21.4)	2	(14.3)	1	(7.1)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	298	24	(8.1)	31	(10.4)	72	(24.2)	5	(1.7)	6	(2.0)	19	(6.4)	15	(5.0)	126	(42.3)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	20	15	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
New York	750	53	(7.1)	40	(5.3)	49	(6.5)	5	(0.7)	116	(15.5)	13	(1.7)	40	(5.3)	432	(57.6)	2	(0.3)
North Carolina	91	33	(36.3)	4	(4.4)	6	(6.6)	10	(11.0)	1	(1.1)	7	(7.7)	1	(1.1)	28	(30.8)	1	(1.1)
North Dakota	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	92	12	(13.0)	8	(8.7)	12	(13.0)	3	(3.3)	4	(4.3)	4	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	48	(52.2)	1	(1.1)
Oklahoma	20	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(15.0)	3	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	61	25	(41.0)	8	(13.1)	1	(1.6)	10	(16.4)	1	(1.6)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	15	(24.6)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	127	6	(4.7)	1	(0.8)	27	(21.3)	17	(13.4)	3	(2.4)	3	(2.4)	2	(1.6)	68	(53.5)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	19	2	(10.5)	3	(15.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	12	(63.2)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	53	17	(32.1)	4	(7.5)	3	(5.7)	3	(5.7)	1	(1.9)	8	(15.1)	1	(1.9)	16	(30.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	4	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	69	14	(20.3)	4	(5.8)	5	(7.2)	2	(2.9)	4	(5.8)	5	(7.2)	0	(0.0)	35	(50.7)	0	(0.0)
Texas	796	395	(49.6)	34	(4.3)	48	(6.0)	84	(10.6)	12	(1.5)	15	(1.9)	1	(0.1)	206	(25.9)	1	(0.1)
Utah	26	7	(26.9)	2	(7.7)	1	(3.8)	2	(7.7)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(57.1)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	190	7	(3.7)	17	(8.9)	14	(7.4)	18	(9.5)	4	(2.1)	5	(2.6)	2	(1.1)	123	(64.7)	0	(0.0)
Washington	194	26	(13.4)	36	(18.6)	12	(6.2)	20	(10.3)	5	(2.6)	3	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	91	(46.9)	1	(0.5)
West Virginia	9	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	38	11	(28.9)	1	(2.6)	8	(21.1)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(44.7)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor outlying and Pacific islands.
[2]Includes 159 countries.
Note: See Surveillance Slide #17.

Table 25. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Number of Years in the United States: States, 2009

State	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4		5–9		10–19		≥20		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**6,854**	**1,019**	**(14.9)**	**1,405**	**(20.5)**	**1,072**	**(15.6)**	**1,240**	**(18.1)**	**1,408**	**(20.5)**	**710**	**(10.4)**
Alabama	42	6	(14.3)	15	(35.7)	8	(19.0)	5	(11.9)	7	(16.7)	1	(2.4)
Alaska	9	2	(22.2)	2	(22.2)	1	(11.1)	3	(33.3)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	154	45	(29.2)	15	(9.7)	22	(14.3)	20	(13.0)	32	(20.8)	20	(13.0)
Arkansas	15	2	(13.3)	4	(26.7)	5	(33.3)	1	(6.7)	2	(13.3)	1	(6.7)
California	1,860	176	(9.5)	261	(14.0)	248	(13.3)	335	(18.0)	538	(28.9)	302	(16.2)
Colorado	60	14	(23.3)	4	(6.7)	9	(15.0)	12	(20.0)	12	(20.0)	9	(15.0)
Connecticut	72	8	(11.1)	14	(19.4)	22	(30.6)	16	(22.2)	10	(13.9)	2	(2.8)
Delaware	12	1	(8.3)	5	(41.7)	2	(16.7)	3	(25.0)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	20	3	(15.0)	4	(20.0)	5	(25.0)	3	(15.0)	4	(20.0)	1	(5.0)
Florida	392	57	(14.5)	62	(15.8)	59	(15.1)	61	(15.6)	74	(18.9)	79	(20.2)
Georgia	176	31	(17.6)	53	(30.1)	32	(18.2)	37	(21.0)	17	(9.7)	6	(3.4)
Hawaii	81	12	(14.8)	15	(18.5)	9	(11.1)	15	(18.5)	19	(23.5)	11	(13.6)
Idaho	5	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	261	36	(13.8)	48	(18.4)	37	(14.2)	43	(16.5)	51	(19.5)	46	(17.6)
Indiana	55	12	(21.8)	7	(12.7)	3	(5.5)	2	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	31	(56.4)
Iowa	29	2	(6.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	25	(86.2)
Kansas	40	15	(37.5)	10	(25.0)	3	(7.5)	7	(17.5)	5	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	27	4	(14.8)	9	(33.3)	8	(29.6)	6	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	30	5	(16.7)	4	(13.3)	5	(16.7)	8	(26.7)	7	(23.3)	1	(3.3)
Maine	4	3	(75.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	165	21	(12.7)	56	(33.9)	37	(22.4)	24	(14.5)	27	(16.4)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	102	20	(19.6)	26	(25.5)	13	(12.7)	22	(21.6)	21	(20.6)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	71	12	(16.9)	24	(33.8)	7	(9.9)	7	(9.9)	12	(16.9)	9	(12.7)
Minnesota	129	16	(12.4)	40	(31.0)	33	(25.6)	29	(22.5)	10	(7.8)	1	(0.8)
Mississippi	10	2	(20.0)	4	(40.0)	1	(10.0)	2	(20.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	46	13	(28.3)	11	(23.9)	5	(10.9)	9	(19.6)	8	(17.4)	0	(0.0)
Montana	5	3	(60.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	28	6	(21.4)	9	(32.1)	4	(14.3)	3	(10.7)	6	(21.4)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	71	21	(29.6)	8	(11.3)	15	(21.1)	17	(23.9)	8	(11.3)	2	(2.8)
New Hampshire	14	7	(50.0)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	1	(7.1)	3	(21.4)
New Jersey	298	43	(14.4)	77	(25.8)	39	(13.1)	33	(11.1)	29	(9.7)	77	(25.8)
New Mexico	20	8	(40.0)	3	(15.0)	1	(5.0)	3	(15.0)	4	(20.0)	1	(5.0)
New York	750	97	(12.9)	183	(24.4)	142	(18.9)	147	(19.6)	163	(21.7)	18	(2.4)
North Carolina	91	14	(15.4)	20	(22.0)	22	(24.2)	23	(25.3)	9	(9.9)	3	(3.3)
North Dakota	4	2	(50.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	92	17	(18.5)	28	(30.4)	17	(18.5)	20	(21.7)	10	(10.9)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	20	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(10.0)	3	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(70.0)
Oregon	61	10	(16.4)	7	(11.5)	6	(9.8)	6	(9.8)	4	(6.6)	28	(45.9)
Pennsylvania	127	20	(15.7)	31	(24.4)	20	(15.7)	27	(21.3)	17	(13.4)	12	(9.4)
Rhode Island	19	3	(15.8)	1	(5.3)	2	(10.5)	3	(15.8)	10	(52.6)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	53	8	(15.1)	21	(39.6)	6	(11.3)	10	(18.9)	8	(15.1)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	4	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	69	11	(15.9)	24	(34.8)	18	(26.1)	10	(14.5)	6	(8.7)	0	(0.0)
Texas	796	143	(18.0)	168	(21.1)	128	(16.1)	159	(20.0)	198	(24.9)	0	(0.0)
Utah	26	3	(11.5)	8	(30.8)	6	(23.1)	5	(19.2)	4	(15.4)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	4	(57.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	190	32	(16.8)	61	(32.1)	31	(16.3)	38	(20.0)	27	(14.2)	1	(0.5)
Washington	194	39	(20.1)	43	(22.2)	26	(13.4)	46	(23.7)	34	(17.5)	6	(3.1)
West Virginia	9	3	(33.3)	3	(33.3)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	38	7	(18.4)	7	(18.4)	6	(15.8)	10	(26.3)	8	(21.1)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	1	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Table 26. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Cases		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
United States	11,545	7,976	(69.1)	2,383	(20.6)	1,028	(8.9)	247
Alabama	168	129	(76.8)	22	(13.1)	12	(7.1)	5
Alaska	37	29	(78.4)	5	(13.5)	3	(8.1)	0
Arizona	232	170	(73.3)	39	(16.8)	17	(7.3)	11
Arkansas	82	66	(80.5)	10	(12.2)	4	(4.9)	1
California	2,470	1,678	(67.9)	557	(22.6)	234	(9.5)	28
Colorado	85	59	(69.4)	23	(27.1)	3	(3.5)	3
Connecticut	95	62	(65.3)	24	(25.3)	9	(9.5)	0
Delaware	19	11	(57.9)	6	(31.6)	2	(10.5)	1
District of Columbia	41	28	(68.3)	8	(19.5)	4	(9.8)	4
Florida	821	650	(79.2)	110	(13.4)	46	(5.6)	23
Georgia	415	297	(71.6)	72	(17.3)	35	(8.4)	10
Hawaii	117	91	(77.8)	16	(13.7)	8	(6.8)	2
Idaho	18	12	(66.7)	3	(16.7)	2	(11.1)	0
Illinois	418	271	(64.8)	107	(25.6)	40	(9.6)	1
Indiana	119	83	(69.7)	21	(17.6)	13	(10.9)	5
Iowa	42	25	(59.5)	14	(33.3)	1	(2.4)	1
Kansas	64	50	(78.1)	7	(10.9)	5	(7.8)	1
Kentucky	77	60	(77.9)	12	(15.6)	4	(5.2)	1
Louisiana	194	163	(84.0)	16	(8.2)	6	(3.1)	4
Maine	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Maryland	218	142	(65.1)	47	(21.6)	24	(11.0)	7
Massachusetts	243	143	(58.8)	59	(24.3)	37	(15.2)	13
Michigan	144	94	(65.3)	44	(30.6)	6	(4.2)	6
Minnesota	161	82	(50.9)	58	(36.0)	18	(11.2)	3
Mississippi	122	96	(78.7)	17	(13.9)	9	(7.4)	0
Missouri	80	53	(66.3)	22	(27.5)	5	(6.3)	1
Montana	8	2	(25.0)	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Nebraska	32	22	(68.8)	6	(18.8)	2	(6.3)	1
Nevada	106	83	(78.3)	17	(16.0)	5	(4.7)	2
New Hampshire	16	11	(68.8)	1	(6.3)	4	(25.0)	1
New Jersey	405	259	(64.0)	96	(23.7)	43	(10.6)	7
New Mexico	48	35	(72.9)	10	(20.8)	2	(4.2)	2
New York	1,006	641	(63.7)	250	(24.9)	109	(10.8)	11
North Carolina	251	171	(68.1)	57	(22.7)	23	(9.2)	2
North Dakota	5	2	(40.0)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Ohio	180	113	(62.8)	49	(27.2)	18	(10.0)	6
Oklahoma	102	57	(55.9)	28	(27.5)	9	(8.8)	2
Oregon	89	50	(56.2)	29	(32.6)	5	(5.6)	5
Pennsylvania	236	161	(68.2)	54	(22.9)	16	(6.8)	12
Rhode Island	24	11	(45.8)	11	(45.8)	1	(4.2)	1
South Carolina	164	97	(59.1)	24	(14.6)	41	(25.0)	13
South Dakota	18	12	(66.7)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	0
Tennessee	202	150	(74.3)	31	(15.3)	18	(8.9)	4
Texas	1,501	1,126	(75.0)	247	(16.5)	102	(6.8)	29
Utah	37	19	(51.4)	14	(37.8)	4	(10.8)	0
Vermont	7	4	(57.1)	1	(14.3)	2	(28.6)	0
Virginia	273	184	(67.4)	45	(16.5)	42	(15.4)	6
Washington	256	156	(60.9)	63	(24.6)	23	(9.0)	7
West Virginia	19	12	(63.2)	3	(15.8)	3	(15.8)	2
Wisconsin	67	44	(65.7)	14	(20.9)	7	(10.4)	3
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0
American Samoa[4]	4	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	143	96	(67.1)	25	(17.5)	21	(14.7)	11
Guam[4]	102	83	(81.4)	9	(8.8)	8	(7.8)	5
Marshall Islands[4]	140	101	(72.1)	10	(7.1)	26	(18.6)	5
N. Mariana Islands[4]	32	27	(84.4)	3	(9.4)	0	(0.0)	0
Puerto Rico[4]	63	54	(85.7)	8	(12.7)	1	(1.6)	1
Republic of Palau[4]	18	15	(83.3)	3	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes cases with pulmonary listed as the only site of disease.
[2]Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, genitourinary, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as site of disease.
[3]Includes cases with evidence of miliary disease.
[4]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: 158 cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 27. Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Site of Disease: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Extrapulmonary Cases	Total Extrapulmonary Sites	Site of Disease													
			Pleural		Lymphatic		Bone and/or Joint		Genitourinary		Meningeal		Peritoneal		Other	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**2,383**	**2,462**	**462**	**(18.8)**	**1,106**	**(44.9)**	**256**	**(10.4)**	**141**	**(5.7)**	**153**	**(6.2)**	**154**	**(6.3)**	**190**	**(7.7)**
Alabama	22	22	8	(36.4)	5	(22.7)	2	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(13.6)	2	(9.1)	2	(9.1)
Alaska	5	5	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Arizona	39	39	9	(23.1)	14	(35.9)	4	(10.3)	4	(10.3)	6	(15.4)	1	(2.6)	1	(2.6)
Arkansas	10	10	3	(30.0)	4	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)
California	557	576	103	(17.9)	245	(42.5)	52	(9.0)	33	(5.7)	25	(4.3)	37	(6.4)	81	(14.1)
Colorado	23	23	1	(4.3)	9	(39.1)	3	(13.0)	1	(4.3)	4	(17.4)	2	(8.7)	3	(13.0)
Connecticut	24	24	1	(4.2)	18	(75.0)	1	(4.2)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)
Delaware	6	6	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	2	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	8	8	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	110	111	25	(22.5)	52	(46.8)	6	(5.4)	5	(4.5)	6	(5.4)	9	(8.1)	8	(7.2)
Georgia	72	74	27	(36.5)	21	(28.4)	9	(12.2)	0	(0.0)	9	(12.2)	4	(5.4)	4	(5.4)
Hawaii	16	16	2	(12.5)	8	(50.0)	4	(25.0)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	3	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	107	117	20	(17.1)	52	(44.4)	17	(14.5)	4	(3.4)	6	(5.1)	6	(5.1)	12	(10.3)
Indiana	21	20	4	(20.0)	10	(50.0)	4	(20.0)	2	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	14	16	2	(12.5)	11	(68.8)	1	(6.3)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	7	7	0	(0.0)	5	(71.4)	1	(14.3)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	12	12	4	(33.3)	5	(41.7)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	16	16	4	(25.0)	5	(31.3)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.3)
Maryland	47	47	8	(17.0)	22	(46.8)	6	(12.8)	3	(6.4)	4	(8.5)	3	(6.4)	1	(2.1)
Massachusetts	59	60	11	(18.3)	29	(48.3)	7	(11.7)	2	(3.3)	2	(3.3)	8	(13.3)	1	(1.7)
Michigan	44	44	12	(27.3)	12	(27.3)	2	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(6.8)	5	(11.4)	10	(22.7)
Minnesota	58	64	3	(4.7)	38	(59.4)	9	(14.1)	3	(4.7)	2	(3.1)	2	(3.1)	7	(10.9)
Mississippi	17	17	7	(41.2)	3	(17.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(17.6)	2	(11.8)	2	(11.8)
Missouri	22	22	4	(18.2)	11	(50.0)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(9.1)	1	(4.5)	3	(13.6)
Montana	6	6	4	(66.7)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	6	6	0	(0.0)	4	(66.7)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	17	19	0	(0.0)	11	(57.9)	2	(10.5)	1	(5.3)	1	(5.3)	1	(5.3)	3	(15.8)
New Hampshire	1	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	96	102	23	(22.5)	54	(52.9)	6	(5.9)	7	(6.9)	2	(2.0)	10	(9.8)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	10	10	2	(20.0)	3	(30.0)	2	(20.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)

Table 27. (Cont'd) Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Site of Disease: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Extrapulmonary Cases	Total Extrapulmonary Sites	Site of Disease													
			Pleural		Lymphatic		Bone and/or Joint		Genitourinary		Meningeal		Peritoneal		Other	
			No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New York	250	262	35	(13.4)	122	(46.6)	31	(11.8)	20	(7.6)	21	(8.0)	14	(5.3)	19	(7.3)
North Carolina	57	60	17	(28.3)	18	(30.0)	5	(8.3)	5	(8.3)	2	(3.3)	4	(6.7)	9	(15.0)
North Dakota	3	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Ohio	49	52	7	(13.5)	26	(50.0)	4	(7.7)	1	(1.9)	4	(7.7)	4	(7.7)	6	(11.5)
Oklahoma	28	28	3	(10.7)	19	(67.9)	4	(14.3)	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	29	29	6	(20.7)	13	(44.8)	2	(6.9)	3	(10.3)	3	(10.3)	2	(6.9)	0	(0.0)
Pennyslvania	54	54	14	(25.9)	28	(51.9)	6	(11.1)	2	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.7)	2	(3.7)
Rhode Island	11	11	1	(9.1)	5	(45.5)	2	(18.2)	3	(27.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	24	25	6	(24.0)	9	(36.0)	3	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(4.0)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	5	5	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	31	31	2	(6.5)	16	(51.6)	3	(9.7)	1	(3.2)	6	(19.4)	1	(3.2)	2	(6.5)
Texas	247	255	56	(22.0)	114	(44.7)	29	(11.4)	17	(6.7)	18	(7.1)	19	(7.5)	2	(0.8)
Utah	14	16	4	(25.0)	5	(31.3)	1	(6.3)	2	(12.5)	2	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)
Vermont	1	1	0	(0.0)	1		0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	45	45	6	(13.3)	26	(57.8)	4	(8.9)	3	(6.7)	2	(4.4)	0	(0.0)	4	(8.9)
Washington	63	65	12	(18.5)	33	(50.8)	5	(7.7)	5	(7.7)	3	(4.6)	7	(10.8)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	3	3	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	14	14	3	(21.4)	9	(64.3)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	0	0	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[1]	1	1	0	(0.0)	1		0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	25	25	9	(36.0)	16	(64.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[1]	9	9	5	(55.6)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[1]	10	10	7	(70.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[1]	3	3	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	8	8	5	(62.5)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[1]	3	3	1	(33.3)	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.
See Technical Notes (page 9).

Table 28. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Ranked and Grouped by Number of Cases: States and the District of Columbia, 2009 and 2008

State	2009		2008		2008–2009 % Change		Overall Rank by 2009 Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
>= 500 cases in 2009							
California	2,470	6.7	2,699	7.4	-8.5	-9.5	3
Texas	1,501	6.1	1,501	6.2	0.0	-1.6	4
New York[1]	1,006	5.1	1,197	6.1	-16.0	-16.4	6
Florida	821	4.4	957	5.2	-14.2	-15.4	8
100 - 499 cases in 2009							
Illinois	418	3.2	466	3.6	-10.3	-11.1	20
Georgia	415	4.2	478	4.9	-13.2	-14.3	10
New Jersey	405	4.7	421	4.9	-3.8	-4.1	7
Virginia	273	3.5	292	3.7	-6.5	-5.4	19
Washington	256	3.8	228	3.5	12.3	8.6	13
North Carolina	251	2.7	335	3.6	-25.1	-25.0	26
Massachusetts	243	3.7	261	4.0	-6.9	-7.5	15
Pennsylvania	236	1.9	387	3.1	-39.0	-38.7	33
Arizona	232	3.5	227	3.5	2.2	0.0	18
Maryland	218	3.8	278	4.9	-21.6	-22.4	14
Tennessee	202	3.2	282	4.5	-28.4	-28.9	21
Louisiana	194	4.3	227	5.1	-14.5	-15.7	9
Ohio	180	1.6	213	1.8	-15.5	-11.1	38
Alabama	168	3.6	176	3.8	-4.5	-5.3	17
South Carolina	164	3.6	188	4.2	-12.8	-14.3	16
Minnesota	161	3.1	211	4.0	-23.7	-22.5	22
Michigan	144	1.4	189	1.9	-23.8	-26.3	39
Mississippi	122	4.1	117	4.0	4.3	2.5	11
Indiana	119	1.9	118	1.8	0.8	5.6	34
Hawaii	117	9.0	124	9.6	-5.6	-6.2	1
Nevada	106	4.0	102	3.9	3.9	2.6	12
Oklahoma	102	2.8	100	2.7	2.0	3.7	24
< 100 cases in 2009							
Connecticut	95	2.7	98	2.8	-3.1	-3.6	25
Oregon	89	2.3	75	2.0	18.7	15.0	28
Colorado	85	1.7	103	2.1	-17.5	-19.0	37
Arkansas	82	2.8	85	3.0	-3.5	-6.7	23
Missouri	80	1.3	107	1.8	-25.2	-27.8	41
Kentucky	77	1.8	101	2.4	-23.8	-25.0	35
Wisconsin	67	1.2	68	1.2	-1.5	0.0	44
Kansas	64	2.3	57	2.0	12.3	15.0	30
New Mexico	48	2.4	60	3.0	-20.0	-20.0	27
Iowa	42	1.4	49	1.6	-14.3	-12.5	40
District of Columbia	41	6.8	54	9.2	-24.1	-26.1	2
Alaska	37	5.3	50	7.3	-26.0	-27.4	5
Utah	37	1.3	27	1.0	37.0	30.0	42
Nebraska	32	1.8	33	1.9	-3.0	-5.3	36
Rhode Island	24	2.3	36	3.4	-33.3	-32.4	29
Delaware	19	2.1	23	2.6	-17.4	-19.2	32
West Virginia	19	1.0	28	1.5	-32.1	-33.3	47
Idaho	18	1.2	11	0.7	63.6	71.4	45
South Dakota	18	2.2	16	2.0	12.5	10.0	31
New Hampshire	16	1.2	19	1.4	-15.8	-14.3	43
Maine	9	0.7	9	0.7	0.0	0.0	50
Montana	8	0.8	9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1	48
Vermont	7	1.1	6	1.0	16.7	10.0	46
North Dakota	5	0.8	3	0.5	66.7	60.0	49
Wyoming	2	0.4	5	0.9	-60.0	-55.6	51
Total	**11,545**	**3.8**	**12,906**	**4.2**	**-10.5**	**-9.5**	

[1]Includes New York City.

Note: Denominators for computing 2008 and 2009 rates for states and the District of Columbia were obtained from Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2009 (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2009-01.xls) (accessed August 30, 2010).

See Table 20 for ranking of states without the District of Columbia.

Morbidity Tables
Reporting Areas, 2009 and 2007

Table 29. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Residence in Correctional Facilities, Age ≥ 15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Correctional Facilities		Cases Reported As Residents of Correctional Facilities[1]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,853**	**(99.6)**	**461**	**(4.2)**
Alabama	159	159	(100.0)	2	(1.3)
Alaska	35	35	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	216	216	(100.0)	37	(17.1)
Arkansas	73	73	(100.0)	3	(4.1)
California	2,347	2,342	(99.8)	67	(2.9)
Colorado	74	74	(100.0)	2	(2.7)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	793	793	(100.0)	43	(5.4)
Georgia	391	390	(99.7)	25	(6.4)
Hawaii	115	114	(99.1)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	402	400	(99.5)	6	(1.5)
Indiana	112	112	(100.0)	6	(5.4)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	59	58	(98.3)	1	(1.7)
Kentucky	75	75	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	186	186	(100.0)	7	(3.8)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	206	205	(99.5)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	231	231	(100.0)	2	(0.9)
Michigan	141	139	(98.6)	5	(3.6)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	3	(2.1)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	4	(3.4)
Missouri	74	73	(98.6)	1	(1.4)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	29	29	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	90	87	(96.7)	1	(1.1)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	4	(1.0)
New Mexico	48	48	(100.0)	5	(10.4)
New York State[2]	223	217	(97.3)	7	(3.2)
New York City	734	734	(100.0)	10	(1.4)
North Carolina	233	233	(100.0)	6	(2.6)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	170	(98.3)	4	(2.4)
Oklahoma	85	72	(84.7)	2	(2.8)
Oregon	88	88	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	225	224	(99.6)	3	(1.3)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	147	147	(100.0)	5	(3.4)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	1	(5.6)
Tennessee	191	191	(100.0)	6	(3.1)
Texas	1,395	1,395	(100.0)	174	(12.5)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	250	(100.0)	3	(1.2)
Washington	239	239	(100.0)	11	(4.6)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	3	(16.7)
Wisconsin	66	66	(100.0)	2	(3.0)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	86	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	112	(99.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	1	(1.6)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of correctional facility at time of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 30. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Homeless Status,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Homeless Status		Cases Reported As Being Homeless	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,729**	**(98.5)**	**567**	**(5.3)**
Alabama	159	159	(100.0)	9	(5.7)
Alaska	35	35	(100.0)	4	(11.4)
Arizona	216	194	(89.8)	8	(4.1)
Arkansas	73	73	(100.0)	4	(5.5)
California	2,347	2,326	(99.1)	103	(4.4)
Colorado	74	74	(100.0)	5	(6.8)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	1	(1.1)
Delaware	18	18	(100.0)	1	(5.6)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	1	(2.5)
Florida	793	747	(94.2)	61	(8.2)
Georgia	391	389	(99.5)	47	(12.1)
Hawaii	115	104	(90.4)	6	(5.8)
Idaho	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	402	393	(97.8)	25	(6.4)
Indiana	112	111	(99.1)	16	(14.4)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	59	58	(98.3)	6	(10.3)
Kentucky	75	75	(100.0)	5	(6.7)
Louisiana	186	186	(100.0)	13	(7.0)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Maryland	206	204	(99.0)	6	(2.9)
Massachusetts	231	231	(100.0)	16	(6.9)
Michigan	141	136	(96.5)	12	(8.8)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	4	(2.8)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	24	(20.7)
Missouri	74	69	(93.2)	3	(4.3)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Nebraska	29	29	(100.0)	1	(3.4)
Nevada	90	90	(100.0)	5	(5.6)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	8	(2.0)
New Mexico	48	48	(100.0)	2	(4.2)
New York State[2]	223	212	(95.1)	4	(1.9)
New York City	734	719	(98.0)	28	(3.9)
North Carolina	233	232	(99.6)	16	(6.9)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	169	(97.7)	10	(5.9)
Oklahoma	85	78	(91.8)	6	(7.7)
Oregon	88	88	(100.0)	9	(10.2)
Pennsylvania	225	225	(100.0)	10	(4.4)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	147	147	(100.0)	4	(2.7)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	1	(5.6)
Tennessee	191	191	(100.0)	15	(7.9)
Texas	1,395	1,395	(100.0)	39	(2.8)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	1	(3.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	250	(100.0)	9	(3.6)
Washington	239	239	(100.0)	11	(4.6)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	1	(5.6)
Wisconsin	66	65	(98.5)	5	(7.7)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	86	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	111	(98.2)	1	(0.9)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Homeless within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 31. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Residence in Long-term Care Facilities,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Long-term Care Facilities		Cases Reported As Residents of Long-term Care Facilities	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,845**	**(99.6)**	**238**	**(2.2)**
Alabama	159	159	(100.0)	4	(2.5)
Alaska	35	35	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	216	213	(98.6)	2	(0.9)
Arkansas	73	73	(100.0)	3	(4.1)
California	2,347	2,344	(99.9)	48	(2.0)
Colorado	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	1	(1.1)
Delaware	18	18	(100.0)	1	(5.6)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	793	793	(100.0)	15	(1.9)
Georgia	391	389	(99.5)	7	(1.8)
Hawaii	115	112	(97.4)	3	(2.7)
Idaho	15	15	(100.0)	2	(13.3)
Illinois	402	396	(98.5)	13	(3.3)
Indiana	112	111	(99.1)	1	(0.9)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	59	58	(98.3)	1	(1.7)
Kentucky	75	75	(100.0)	6	(8.0)
Louisiana	186	186	(100.0)	9	(4.8)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	206	204	(99.0)	6	(2.9)
Massachusetts	231	231	(100.0)	4	(1.7)
Michigan	141	139	(98.6)	7	(5.0)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	1	(0.7)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	10	(8.6)
Missouri	74	73	(98.6)	1	(1.4)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	29	29	(100.0)	1	(3.4)
Nevada	90	88	(97.8)	1	(1.1)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	1	(6.3)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	7	(1.8)
New Mexico	48	48	(100.0)	1	(2.1)
New York State[2]	223	217	(97.3)	7	(3.2)
New York City	734	734	(100.0)	14	(1.9)
North Carolina	233	233	(100.0)	7	(3.0)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	170	(98.3)	3	(1.8)
Oklahoma	85	72	(84.7)	4	(5.6)
Oregon	88	88	(100.0)	3	(3.4)
Pennsylvania	225	225	(100.0)	9	(4.0)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	1	(4.3)
South Carolina	147	147	(100.0)	3	(2.0)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	191	191	(100.0)	3	(1.6)
Texas	1,395	1,395	(100.0)	15	(1.1)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	250	(100.0)	1	(0.4)
Washington	239	239	(100.0)	9	(3.8)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	66	66	(100.0)	2	(3.0)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	86	(100.0)	15	(17.4)
Guam[3]	74	73	(98.6)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	111	(98.2)	15	(13.5)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of long-term care facility at time of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 32. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Injecting Drug Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Injecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Injecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,590**	**(97.2)**	**152**	**(1.4)**
Alabama	159	159	(100.0)	1	(0.6)
Alaska	35	35	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	216	187	(86.6)	3	(1.6)
Arkansas	73	71	(97.3)	2	(2.8)
California	2,347	2,282	(97.2)	26	(1.1)
Colorado	74	73	(98.6)	1	(1.4)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	18	17	(94.4)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	793	773	(97.5)	5	(0.6)
Georgia	391	383	(98.0)	4	(1.0)
Hawaii	115	71	(61.7)	--	--
Idaho	15	14	(93.3)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	402	380	(94.5)	7	(1.8)
Indiana	112	110	(98.2)	2	(1.8)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	1	(2.5)
Kansas	59	56	(94.9)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	75	72	(96.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	186	184	(98.9)	11	(6.0)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Maryland	206	199	(96.6)	2	(1.0)
Massachusetts	231	231	(100.0)	3	(1.3)
Michigan	141	133	(94.3)	6	(4.5)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	74	73	(98.6)	0	(0.0)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	29	27	(93.1)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	90	86	(95.6)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	6	(1.5)
New Mexico	48	47	(97.9)	2	(4.3)
New York State[2]	223	202	(90.6)	1	(0.5)
New York City	734	717	(97.7)	11	(1.5)
North Carolina	233	233	(100.0)	4	(1.7)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	168	(97.1)	2	(1.2)
Oklahoma	85	74	(87.1)	4	(5.4)
Oregon	88	87	(98.9)	1	(1.1)
Pennsylvania	225	222	(98.7)	5	(2.3)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	147	145	(98.6)	1	(0.7)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	191	191	(100.0)	2	(1.0)
Texas	1,395	1,391	(99.7)	32	(2.3)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	250	(100.0)	4	(1.6)
Washington	239	226	(94.6)	1	(0.4)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	66	66	(100.0)	1	(1.5)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Amercian Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	85	(98.8)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	112	(99.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	7	(11.5)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Injecting drug use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 33. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Noninjecting Drug Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Noninjecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Noninjecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,571**	**(97.0)**	**828**	**(7.8)**
Alabama	159	158	(99.4)	31	(19.6)
Alaska	35	34	(97.1)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	216	187	(86.6)	17	(9.1)
Arkansas	73	72	(98.6)	3	(4.2)
California	2,347	2,284	(97.3)	135	(5.9)
Colorado	74	73	(98.6)	6	(8.2)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	4	(4.4)
Delaware	18	18	(100.0)	2	(11.1)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	2	(5.0)
Florida	793	775	(97.7)	89	(11.5)
Georgia	391	382	(97.7)	44	(11.5)
Hawaii	115	67	(58.3)	--	--
Idaho	15	14	(93.3)	2	(14.3)
Illinois	402	378	(94.0)	37	(9.8)
Indiana	112	111	(99.1)	13	(11.7)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	1	(2.5)
Kansas	59	58	(98.3)	5	(8.6)
Kentucky	75	72	(96.0)	5	(6.9)
Louisiana	186	184	(98.9)	40	(21.7)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	2	(28.6)
Maryland	206	197	(95.6)	10	(5.1)
Massachusetts	231	230	(99.6)	7	(3.0)
Michigan	141	132	(93.6)	20	(15.2)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	6	(4.2)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	19	(16.4)
Missouri	74	70	(94.6)	3	(4.3)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	29	27	(93.1)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	90	85	(94.4)	3	(3.5)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	16	(4.1)
New Mexico	48	48	(100.0)	4	(8.3)
New York State[2]	223	199	(89.2)	10	(5.0)
New York City	734	717	(97.7)	40	(5.6)
North Carolina	233	233	(100.0)	40	(17.2)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	167	(96.5)	10	(6.0)
Oklahoma	85	74	(87.1)	10	(13.5)
Oregon	88	87	(98.9)	7	(8.0)
Pennsylvania	225	222	(98.7)	15	(6.8)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	147	145	(98.6)	18	(12.4)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	191	191	(100.0)	25	(13.1)
Texas	1,395	1,386	(99.4)	107	(7.7)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	1	(3.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	249	(99.6)	6	(2.4)
Washington	239	225	(94.1)	8	(3.6)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	66	66	(100.0)	3	(4.5)
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	--	--
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	85	(98.8)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	112	(99.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	10	(16.4)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	17	(94.4)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Noninjecting drug use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 34. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Excess Alcohol Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Excess Alcohol Use		Cases Reporting Excess Alcohol Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,893**	**10,609**	**(97.4)**	**1,382**	**(13.0)**
Alabama	159	157	(98.7)	33	(21.0)
Alaska	35	35	(100.0)	2	(5.7)
Arizona	216	186	(86.1)	16	(8.6)
Arkansas	73	72	(98.6)	13	(18.1)
California	2,347	2,290	(97.6)	195	(8.5)
Colorado	74	74	(100.0)	8	(10.8)
Connecticut	91	91	(100.0)	4	(4.4)
Delaware	18	17	(94.4)	2	(11.8)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	1	(2.5)
Florida	793	779	(98.2)	156	(20.0)
Georgia	391	381	(97.4)	65	(17.1)
Hawaii	115	80	(69.6)	--	--
Idaho	15	15	(100.0)	1	(6.7)
Illinois	402	379	(94.3)	55	(14.5)
Indiana	112	111	(99.1)	29	(26.1)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	5	(12.5)
Kansas	59	58	(98.3)	9	(15.5)
Kentucky	75	73	(97.3)	12	(16.4)
Louisiana	186	184	(98.9)	42	(22.8)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	3	(42.9)
Maryland	206	195	(94.7)	14	(7.2)
Massachusetts	231	228	(98.7)	18	(7.9)
Michigan	141	132	(93.6)	23	(17.4)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	7	(4.9)
Mississippi	116	116	(100.0)	11	(9.5)
Missouri	74	74	(100.0)	2	(2.7)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	2	(28.6)
Nebraska	29	27	(93.1)	1	(3.7)
Nevada	90	86	(95.6)	11	(12.8)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	391	391	(100.0)	23	(5.9)
New Mexico	48	47	(97.9)	5	(10.6)
New York State[2]	223	203	(91.0)	23	(11.3)
New York City	734	719	(98.0)	89	(12.4)
North Carolina	233	233	(100.0)	42	(18.0)
North Dakota	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	173	167	(96.5)	16	(9.6)
Oklahoma	85	76	(89.4)	14	(18.4)
Oregon	88	88	(100.0)	12	(13.6)
Pennsylvania	225	222	(98.7)	25	(11.3)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	147	146	(99.3)	31	(21.2)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	5	(27.8)
Tennessee	191	189	(99.0)	36	(19.0)
Texas	1,395	1,392	(99.8)	263	(18.9)
Utah	33	33	(100.0)	2	(6.1)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	250	249	(99.6)	22	(8.8)
Washington	239	225	(94.1)	17	(7.6)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	2	(11.1)
Wisconsin	66	65	(98.5)	9	(13.8)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	86	81	(94.2)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	74	74	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	113	109	(96.5)	16	(14.7)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	32	32	(100.0)	4	(12.5)
Puerto Rico[3]	61	61	(100.0)	8	(13.1)
Republic of Palau[3]	18	17	(94.4)	2	(11.8)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Excess alcohol use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 35. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Initial Drug Regimen: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases in Persons Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Initial Drug Regimen		Percentage of Cases in Persons with Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]		
			No.	(%)	IR	IRZ	IRZE[3]
United States	**11,545**	**11,304**	**11,212**	**(99.2)**	**(1.0)**	**(3.0)**	**(84.0)**
Alabama	168	164	164	(100.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(75.0)
Alaska	37	36	36	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(91.7)
Arizona	232	227	223	(98.2)	(0.9)	(6.7)	(65.0)
Arkansas	82	75	75	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(13.3)
California	2,470	2,428	2,427	(100.0)	(0.5)	(2.4)	(87.0)
Colorado	85	84	84	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(81.0)
Connecticut	95	92	92	(100.0)	(1.1)	(3.3)	(88.0)
Delaware	19	19	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(84.2)
District of Columbia	41	39	39	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.3)
Florida	821	799	799	(100.0)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(82.6)
Georgia	415	409	409	(100.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(87.8)
Hawaii	117	116	115	(99.1)	(7.0)	(8.7)	(70.4)
Idaho	18	18	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(83.3)
Illinois	418	408	408	(100.0)	(1.0)	(2.9)	(85.5)
Indiana	119	117	116	(99.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(90.5)
Iowa	42	41	41	(100.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(92.7)
Kansas	64	62	62	(100.0)	(3.2)	(6.5)	(83.9)
Kentucky	77	76	76	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(81.6)
Louisiana	194	185	185	(100.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(90.3)
Maine	9	9	9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.6)
Maryland	218	212	212	(100.0)	(0.9)	(3.3)	(84.9)
Massachusetts	243	240	240	(100.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(73.8)
Michigan	144	135	131	(97.0)	(0.8)	(3.8)	(79.4)
Minnesota	161	161	161	(100.0)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(78.3)
Mississippi	122	118	118	(100.0)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(83.9)
Missouri	80	80	80	(100.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(81.3)
Montana	8	8	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Nebraska	32	31	31	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(71.0)
Nevada	106	103	103	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(95.1)
New Hampshire	16	16	16	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(75.0)
New Jersey	405	401	401	(100.0)	(0.5)	(4.2)	(87.3)
New Mexico	48	41	40	(97.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.0)
New York State[3]	246	240	239	(99.6)	(0.4)	(4.2)	(83.3)
New York City	760	747	747	(100.0)	(0.9)	(2.3)	(87.0)
North Carolina	251	245	245	(100.0)	(0.8)	(2.4)	(91.4)
North Dakota	5	5	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.0)
Ohio	180	174	174	(100.0)	(1.7)	(4.0)	(79.3)
Oklahoma	102	98	84	(85.7)	(29.8)	(13.1)	(45.2)
Oregon	89	89	89	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(86.5)
Pennsylvania	236	228	227	(99.6)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(48.5)
Rhode Island	24	24	24	(100.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(87.5)
South Carolina	164	158	158	(100.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(88.0)
South Dakota	18	17	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(82.4)
Tennessee	202	199	199	(100.0)	(0.5)	(4.5)	(76.4)
Texas	1,501	1,475	1,411	(95.7)	(1.3)	(2.7)	(89.1)
Utah	37	36	36	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(88.9)
Vermont	7	7	7	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.7)
Virginia	273	271	271	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(95.6)
Washington	256	254	254	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(89.0)
West Virginia	19	19	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(78.9)
Wisconsin	67	66	66	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.4)
Wyoming	2	2	2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
American Samoa[4]	4	4	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	143	143	143	(100.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(88.1)
Guam[4]	102	100	100	(100.0)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(74.0)
Marshall Islands[4]	140	140	140	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.9)
N. Mariana Islands[4]	32	32	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.8)
Puerto Rico[4]	63	58	58	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(94.8)
Republic of Palau[4]	18	18	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Overall U.S. percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Excluding cases with no information on drug regimen, 125 (1.11%) persons were not started on any drugs, 10 (0.09%) were started on one drug, and 1,206 (10.76%) had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZE.

Table 36. Culture-Positive Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages with Drug-Susceptibility Results, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Culture Positive Cases	Cases with Initial Drug-Susceptibility Testing Performed[1]		Resistance[2]			
				Isoniazid[1]		Isoniazid and Rifampin[1]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**8,876**	**8,495**	**(95.7)**	**750**	**(8.8)**	**114**	**(1.3)**
Alabama	134	128	(95.5)	10	(7.8)	1	(0.8)
Alaska	31	31	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	181	177	(97.8)	13	(7.3)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	70	66	(94.3)	2	(3.0)	1	(1.5)
California	1,967	1,924	(97.8)	192	(10.0)	33	(1.7)
Colorado	63	62	(98.4)	6	(9.7)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	78	78	(100.0)	8	(10.3)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	14	11	(78.6)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	36	36	(100.0)	2	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
Florida	635	604	(95.1)	58	(9.6)	6	(1.0)
Georgia	296	285	(96.3)	39	(13.7)	2	(0.7)
Hawaii	95	95	(100.0)	12	(12.6)	3	(3.2)
Idaho	13	13	(100.0)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)
Illinois	330	310	(93.9)	30	(9.7)	4	(1.3)
Indiana	96	96	(100.0)	6	(6.3)	3	(3.1)
Iowa	33	22	(66.7)	--	--	--	--
Kansas	44	38	(86.4)	3	(7.9)	1	(2.6)
Kentucky	58	55	(94.8)	3	(5.5)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	157	143	(91.1)	7	(4.9)	0	(0.0)
Maine	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	173	172	(99.4)	15	(8.7)	2	(1.2)
Massachusetts	182	179	(98.4)	19	(10.6)	3	(1.7)
Michigan	111	110	(99.1)	6	(5.5)	1	(0.9)
Minnesota	121	120	(99.2)	12	(10.0)	3	(2.5)
Mississippi	84	84	(100.0)	3	(3.6)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	67	60	(89.6)	4	(6.7)	1	(1.7)
Montana	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	21	21	(100.0)	2	(9.5)	1	(4.8)
Nevada	71	65	(91.5)	15	(23.1)	1	(1.5)
New Hampshire	14	14	(100.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	305	298	(97.7)	25	(8.4)	9	(3.0)
New Mexico	45	45	(100.0)	3	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
New York State[3]	182	181	(99.5)	21	(11.6)	4	(2.2)
New York City	540	530	(98.1)	59	(11.1)	8	(1.5)
North Carolina	197	187	(94.9)	13	(7.0)	1	(0.5)
North Dakota	3	2	(66.7)	--	--	--	--
Ohio	154	154	(100.0)	7	(4.5)	2	(1.3)
Oklahoma	60	44	(73.3)	--	--	--	--
Oregon	67	67	(100.0)	6	(9.0)	1	(1.5)
Pennsylvania	181	136	(75.1)	8	(5.9)	2	(1.5)
Rhode Island	17	17	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	114	107	(93.9)	9	(8.4)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	15	15	(100.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	134	129	(96.3)	5	(3.9)	1	(0.8)
Texas	1,147	1,064	(92.8)	82	(7.7)	16	(1.5)
Utah	29	29	(100.0)	4	(13.8)	1	(3.4)
Vermont	4	2	(50.0)	--	--	--	--
Virginia	210	196	(93.3)	17	(8.7)	2	(1.0)
Washington	207	204	(98.6)	11	(5.4)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	61	61	(100.0)	2	(3.3)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	50	37	(74.0)	--	--	--	--
Guam[4]	51	46	(90.2)	3	(6.5)	1	(2.2)
Marshall Islands[4]	45	42	(93.3)	1	(2.4)	1	(2.4)
N. Mariana Islands[4]	19	18	(94.7)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)
Puerto Rico[4]	56	54	(96.4)	2	(3.7)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[4]	7	6	(85.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Patients tested to at least isoniazid and rifampin

[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs. Overall U.S. percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 37. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Persons Aged 25–44 by HIV Status: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on HIV Status[1]		Cases in Persons with HIV-Positive Results[2]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**3,893**	**2,754**	**(70.7)**	**--**	**--**
Alabama	39	37	(94.9)	9	(24.3)
Alaska	9	7	(77.8)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	82	75	(91.5)	13	(17.3)
Arkansas	23	17	(73.9)	--	--
California	739	0	(0.0)	--	--
Colorado	33	32	(97.0)	1	(3.1)
Connecticut	37	26	(70.3)	--	--
Delaware	9	9	(100.0)	1	(11.1)
District of Columbia	14	10	(71.4)	--	--
Florida	286	248	(86.7)	59	(23.8)
Georgia	145	138	(95.2)	31	(22.5)
Hawaii	26	15	(57.7)	--	--
Idaho	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	145	132	(91.0)	11	(8.3)
Indiana	36	35	(97.2)	5	(14.3)
Iowa	18	17	(94.4)	1	(5.9)
Kansas	20	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	24	23	(95.8)	1	(4.3)
Louisiana	66	62	(93.9)	15	(24.2)
Maine	0	0	.	--	--
Maryland	92	88	(95.7)	11	(12.5)
Massachusetts	73	53	(72.6)	--	--
Michigan	51	41	(80.4)	4	(9.8)
Minnesota	68	63	(92.6)	5	(7.9)
Mississippi	37	37	(100.0)	10	(27.0)
Missouri	28	23	(82.1)	3	(13.0)
Montana	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	10	7	(70.0)	--	--
Nevada	28	28	(100.0)	2	(7.1)
New Hampshire	2	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)
New Jersey	168	143	(85.1)	18	(12.6)
New Mexico	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New York State[3]	85	76	(89.4)	6	(7.9)
New York City	284	255	(89.8)	37	(14.5)
North Carolina	79	76	(96.2)	7	(9.2)
North Dakota	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	66	55	(83.3)	7	(12.7)
Oklahoma	23	19	(82.6)	2	(10.5)
Oregon	29	29	(100.0)	5	(17.2)
Pennsylvania	68	57	(83.8)	4	(7.0)
Rhode Island	9	9	(100.0)	2	(22.2)
South Carolina	53	53	(100.0)	5	(9.4)
South Dakota	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	65	65	(100.0)	9	(13.8)
Texas	549	423	(77.0)	74	(17.5)
Utah	19	19	(100.0)	1	(5.3)
Vermont	2	0	(0.0)	...	...
Virginia	104	93	(89.4)	13	(14.0)
Washington	98	88	(89.8)	4	(4.5)
West Virginia	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	23	21	(91.3)	3	(14.3)
Wyoming	0	0	.	--	--
American Samoa[4]	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	39	25	(64.1)	--	--
Guam[4]	21	15	(71.4)	--	--
Marshall Islands[4]	37	34	(91.9)	2	(5.9)
N. Mariana Islands[4]	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	20	20	(100.0)	4	(20.0)
Republic of Palau[4]	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes only those cases in persons with negative, positive, or indeterminate HIV test results.
[2]Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases. All 2009 California and Vermont cases are missing HIV status because these HIV data were not available at time of publication.
[3]Excludes New York City.
[4]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.
See Technical Notes (page 9).

Table 38. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Primary Occupation, Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2009

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Occupation		Percentage of Cases by Occupation[1]						
		No.	(%)	Unemployed	Health Care Worker	Correctional Employee	Migrant Worker	Retired	Not Seeking Employment	Other
United States	**10,893**	**10,503**	**(96.4)**	**(41.0)**	**(3.8)**	**(0.2)**	**(1.2)**	**(8.0)**	**(8.3)**	**(37.5)**
Alabama	159	154	(96.9)	(23.4)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(20.8)	(13.6)	(37.7)
Alaska[2]	35	35	(100.0)	(65.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	…	…	(28.6)
Arizona	216	192	(88.9)	(33.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(14.6)	(13.0)	(35.4)
Arkansas	73	71	(97.3)	(32.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.2)	(9.9)	(26.8)
California[2]	2,347	2,254	(96.0)	(55.1)	(4.1)	(0.2)	(1.9)	…	…	(38.9)
Colorado	74	74	(100.0)	(18.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(12.2)	(17.6)	(45.9)
Connecticut[2]	91	91	(100.0)	(46.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	…	…	(42.9)
Delaware	18	17	(94.4)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(11.8)	(52.9)
District of Columbia	40	40	(100.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(22.5)
Florida	793	768	(96.8)	(61.6)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(3.9)	(2.9)	(27.9)
Georgia	391	352	(90.0)	(41.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(8.5)	(37.2)
Hawaii	115	101	(87.8)	(14.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(21.8)	(11.9)	(44.6)
Idaho	15	15	(100.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(26.7)	(13.3)	(26.7)
Illinois[2]	402	363	(90.3)	(56.2)	(6.1)	(0.3)	(0.0)	…	…	(37.5)
Indiana	112	111	(99.1)	(30.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(12.6)	(21.6)	(31.5)
Iowa	40	39	(97.5)	(20.5)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(7.7)	(64.1)
Kansas	59	57	(96.6)	(26.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(19.3)	(45.6)
Kentucky	75	75	(100.0)	(26.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(25.3)	(20.0)	(20.0)
Louisiana	186	181	(97.3)	(35.9)	(4.4)	(0.6)	(1.7)	(15.5)	(9.4)	(32.6)
Maine	7	7	(100.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(42.9)
Maryland	206	193	(93.7)	(19.7)	(7.3)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(11.9)	(14.0)	(45.6)
Massachusetts	231	229	(99.1)	(29.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(8.7)	(42.8)
Michigan	141	121	(85.8)	(63.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)
Minnesota	142	142	(100.0)	(33.8)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(9.2)	(43.0)
Mississippi[2]	116	115	(99.1)	(65.2)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	…	…	(33.0)
Missouri[2]	74	73	(98.6)	(54.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	…	…	(37.0)
Montana	7	7	(100.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.9)	(28.6)	(14.3)
Nebraska	29	29	(100.0)	(27.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(17.2)	(44.8)
Nevada	90	90	(100.0)	(28.9)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(18.9)	(7.8)	(35.6)
New Hampshire	16	16	(100.0)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(31.3)
New Jersey	391	390	(99.7)	(28.2)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.1)	(11.8)	(43.1)
New Mexico	48	46	(95.8)	(34.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.6)	(6.5)	(21.7)
New York State[3]	223	203	(91.0)	(25.6)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(20.7)	(8.9)	(39.9)
New York City[2]	734	710	(96.7)	(51.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	…	…	(43.8)
North Carolina[2]	233	232	(99.6)	(31.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(3.0)	…	…	(62.1)
North Dakota[2]	5	5	(100.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	…	…	(40.0)
Ohio	173	161	(93.1)	(24.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(19.3)	(13.0)	(37.3)
Oklahoma	85	70	(82.4)	(40.0)	(5.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(38.6)
Oregon	88	88	(100.0)	(27.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(15.9)	(21.6)	(29.5)
Pennsylvania	225	222	(98.7)	(23.4)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(24.3)	(18.5)	(28.8)
Rhode Island	23	23	(100.0)	(21.7)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.5)	(0.0)	(30.4)
South Carolina	147	145	(98.6)	(33.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(13.1)	(8.3)	(39.3)
South Dakota	18	18	(100.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(27.8)	(44.4)
Tennessee	191	187	(97.9)	(29.4)	(2.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(12.3)	(36.9)
Texas	1,395	1,395	(100.0)	(36.3)	(3.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(8.6)	(17.3)	(33.3)
Utah[2]	33	33	(100.0)	(48.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	…	…	(48.5)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(83.3)
Virginia	250	250	(100.0)	(0.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(38.0)	(40.0)
Washington	239	222	(92.9)	(18.9)	(4.1)	(0.5)	(3.6)	(13.1)	(22.1)	(37.8)
West Virginia	18	18	(100.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(61.1)	(11.1)
Wisconsin	66	65	(98.5)	(33.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(7.7)	(33.8)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)
American Samoa[4]	4	4	(100.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	86	82	(95.3)	(53.7)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(3.7)	(17.1)	(23.2)
Guam[4]	74	74	(100.0)	(24.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(13.5)	(41.9)
Marshall Islands[4]	113	112	(99.1)	(50.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.9)	(11.6)	(33.0)
N. Mariana Islands[4]	32	32	(100.0)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(53.1)
Puerto Rico[4]	61	1	(1.6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Republic of Palau[4]	18	18	(100.0)	(22.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(38.9)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Occupation within past 24 months of TB diagnosis. Overall U.S. percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[2]Data not collected for this variable in 2009.
[3]Excludes New York City.
[4]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 39. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Type of Health Care Provider: Reporting Areas, 2007[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases in Persons Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Type of Health Care Provider		Percentage of Cases by Type of Health Care Provider[2]		
			No.	(%)	Health Department	Private/ Other	Both Health Department and Private/Other
United States	**13,280**	**12,989**	**12,813**	**(98.6)**	**(59.1)**	**(18.7)**	**(22.1)**
Alabama	176	168	168	(100.0)	(69.0)	(4.8)	(26.2)
Alaska	50	50	50	(100.0)	(40.0)	(4.0)	(56.0)
Arizona	302	288	249	(86.5)	(73.1)	(15.3)	(11.6)
Arkansas	106	104	101	(97.1)	(81.2)	(18.8)	(0.0)
California	2,726	2,677	2,664	(99.5)	(53.0)	(29.6)	(17.5)
Colorado	111	103	102	(99.0)	(79.4)	(9.8)	(10.8)
Connecticut	108	106	105	(99.1)	(18.1)	(41.0)	(41.0)
Delaware	19	19	19	(100.0)	(73.7)	(0.0)	(26.3)
District of Columbia	59	56	56	(100.0)	(87.5)	(10.7)	(1.8)
Florida	988	965	964	(99.9)	(66.4)	(10.4)	(23.2)
Georgia	475	466	410	(88.0)	(68.0)	(15.9)	(16.1)
Hawaii	122	121	116	(95.9)	(32.8)	(11.2)	(56.0)
Idaho	9	8	8	(100.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Illinois	520	518	513	(99.0)	(44.1)	(23.2)	(32.7)
Indiana	128	123	123	(100.0)	(20.3)	(4.9)	(74.8)
Iowa	43	42	42	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Kansas	59	57	57	(100.0)	(28.1)	(7.0)	(64.9)
Kentucky	120	118	117	(99.2)	(68.4)	(9.4)	(22.2)
Louisiana	217	215	213	(99.1)	(72.8)	(7.0)	(20.2)
Maine	19	19	19	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maryland	271	267	267	(100.0)	(92.1)	(1.9)	(6.0)
Massachusetts	224	222	220	(99.1)	(38.6)	(9.5)	(51.8)
Michigan	225	214	209	(97.7)	(55.5)	(16.7)	(27.8)
Minnesota	238	235	235	(100.0)	(58.3)	(37.0)	(4.7)
Mississippi	137	132	130	(98.5)	(91.5)	(6.9)	(1.5)
Missouri	118	111	108	(97.3)	(30.6)	(13.9)	(55.6)
Montana	11	11	11	(100.0)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(54.5)
Nebraska	25	25	24	(96.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)
Nevada	102	96	94	(97.9)	(83.0)	(13.8)	(3.2)
New Hampshire	11	10	10	(100.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)
New Jersey	467	459	450	(98.0)	(70.7)	(24.0)	(5.3)
New Mexico	51	51	51	(100.0)	(52.9)	(11.8)	(35.3)
New York State[3]	261	252	241	(95.6)	(56.8)	(23.2)	(19.9)
New York City	908	890	890	(100.0)	(33.9)	(20.0)	(46.1)
North Carolina	345	337	337	(100.0)	(61.4)	(3.0)	(35.6)
North Dakota	7	7	6	(85.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)
Ohio	251	246	246	(100.0)	(63.4)	(20.7)	(15.9)
Oklahoma	149	145	144	(99.3)	(93.1)	(2.8)	(4.2)
Oregon	94	92	92	(100.0)	(60.9)	(6.5)	(32.6)
Pennsylvania	276	271	267	(98.5)	(85.0)	(11.6)	(3.4)
Rhode Island	45	45	45	(100.0)	(95.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)
South Carolina	218	213	207	(97.2)	(72.5)	(4.8)	(22.7)
South Dakota	13	13	13	(100.0)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(15.4)
Tennessee	235	232	231	(99.6)	(51.5)	(6.5)	(42.0)
Texas	1,504	1,465	1,465	(100.0)	(62.9)	(27.9)	(9.1)
Utah	39	39	39	(100.0)	(53.8)	(10.3)	(35.9)
Vermont	3	3	3	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(66.7)
Virginia	309	304	304	(100.0)	(84.2)	(8.2)	(7.6)
Washington	291	288	288	(100.0)	(67.4)	(10.4)	(22.2)
West Virginia	24	21	21	(100.0)	(47.6)	(19.0)	(33.3)
Wisconsin	69	68	67	(98.5)	(10.4)	(3.0)	(86.6)
Wyoming	2	2	2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
American Samoa[4]	3	3	0	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	142	136	17	(12.5)	--	--	--
Guam[4]	93	91	84	(92.3)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)
Marshall Islands[4]	125	120	15	(12.5)	--	--	--
N. Mariana Islands[4]	42	41	34	(82.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	98	93	93	(100.0)	(88.2)	(9.7)	(2.2)
Republic of Palau[4]	12	12	6	(50.0)	--	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.

[2]Health Department: All outpatient care provided by the state or local health department; Private/Other: All care (except contact investigation and dispensing of medication) provided by non–health department providers; Both Health Department and Private/Other: Both sectors involved in the care of the patient. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 40. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Directly Observed Therapy (DOT): Reporting Areas, 2007[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[2]	Cases with Information on Directly Observed Therapy		Percentage of Cases by Directly Observed Therapy[3]	
			No.	(%)	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered
United States	**13,280**	**12,888**	**12,742**	**(98.9)**	**(56.2)**	**(33.0)**
Alabama	176	168	168	(100.0)	(42.9)	(57.1)
Alaska	50	50	50	(100.0)	(90.0)	(6.0)
Arizona	302	273	244	(89.4)	(82.0)	(16.0)
Arkansas	106	104	104	(100.0)	(6.7)	(52.9)
California	2,726	2,659	2,645	(99.5)	(58.7)	(26.6)
Colorado	111	102	102	(100.0)	(90.2)	(6.9)
Connecticut	108	106	105	(99.1)	(33.3)	(42.9)
Delaware	19	19	19	(100.0)	(73.7)	(26.3)
District of Columbia	59	55	55	(100.0)	(96.4)	(0.0)
Florida	988	957	957	(100.0)	(41.2)	(53.8)
Georgia	475	455	409	(89.9)	(81.9)	(14.2)
Hawaii	122	120	119	(99.2)	(1.7)	(75.6)
Idaho	9	8	8	(100.0)	(87.5)	(0.0)
Illinois	520	508	496	(97.6)	(57.5)	(21.8)
Indiana	128	123	123	(100.0)	(48.8)	(49.6)
Iowa	43	42	42	(100.0)	(69.0)	(21.4)
Kansas	59	57	57	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Kentucky	120	116	116	(100.0)	(42.2)	(53.4)
Louisiana	217	214	213	(99.5)	(83.1)	(12.2)
Maine	19	19	19	(100.0)	(89.5)	(10.5)
Maryland	271	267	267	(100.0)	(92.1)	(5.6)
Massachusetts	224	221	219	(99.1)	(38.4)	(40.2)
Michigan	225	212	204	(96.2)	(47.5)	(28.9)
Minnesota	238	234	234	(100.0)	(81.2)	(16.2)
Mississippi	137	132	132	(100.0)	(38.6)	(61.4)
Missouri	118	111	108	(97.3)	(29.6)	(53.7)
Montana	11	11	11	(100.0)	(81.8)	(9.1)
Nebraska	25	24	23	(95.8)	(69.6)	(4.3)
Nevada	102	96	92	(95.8)	(91.3)	(6.5)
New Hampshire	11	10	10	(100.0)	(60.0)	(40.0)
New Jersey	467	458	448	(97.8)	(47.1)	(23.9)
New Mexico	51	51	50	(98.0)	(72.0)	(26.0)
New York State[4]	261	252	252	(100.0)	(21.4)	(74.6)
New York City	908	880	880	(100.0)	(0.9)	(70.3)
North Carolina	345	336	336	(100.0)	(99.7)	(0.3)
North Dakota	7	5	5	(100.0)	(40.0)	(60.0)
Ohio	251	246	245	(99.6)	(66.9)	(15.1)
Oklahoma	149	144	144	(100.0)	(97.2)	(2.1)
Oregon	94	92	92	(100.0)	(67.4)	(28.3)
Pennsylvania	276	266	266	(100.0)	(43.6)	(46.2)
Rhode Island	45	44	44	(100.0)	(6.8)	(86.4)
South Carolina	218	213	207	(97.2)	(91.8)	(7.7)
South Dakota	13	13	13	(100.0)	(76.9)	(15.4)
Tennessee	235	232	231	(99.6)	(97.0)	(3.0)
Texas	1,504	1,464	1,464	(100.0)	(55.5)	(41.9)
Utah	39	39	39	(100.0)	(92.3)	(7.7)
Vermont	3	3	3	(100.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)
Virginia	309	302	298	(98.7)	(64.4)	(33.2)
Washington	291	284	284	(100.0)	(72.9)	(15.5)
West Virginia	24	21	21	(100.0)	(81.0)	(14.3)
Wisconsin	69	68	67	(98.5)	(56.7)	(35.8)
Wyoming	2	2	2	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)
American Samoa[5]	3	3	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	142	132	19	(14.4)	--	--
Guam[5]	93	91	83	(91.2)	(2.4)	(97.6)
Marshall Islands[5]	125	119	15	(12.6)	--	--
N. Mariana Islands[5]	42	41	35	(85.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[5]	98	93	92	(98.9)	(66.3)	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[5]	12	12	7	(58.3)	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]Includes persons alive at diagnosis with an initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
[3]Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.
[4]Excludes New York City.
[5]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 41. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT): Reporting Areas, 2007[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[2,3,4]			Therapy >1 Year Indicated[3,5]		All Drug Therapy[3]	
		No.	COT ≤1 Year(%)	COT(%)	No.	COT(%)	No.	COT(%)
United States	**13,280**	**11750**	**(84.3)**	**(93.2)**	**320**	**(87.2)**	**12075**	**(93.0)**
Alabama	176	149	(91.9)	(96.6)	4	(100.0)	153	(96.7)
Alaska	50	43	(88.4)	(93.0)	0	...	43	(93.0)
Arizona	302	242	(69.0)	(76.0)	7	(57.1)	249	(75.5)
Arkansas	106	96	(92.7)	(94.8)	3	(100.0)	99	(94.9)
California	2,726	2427	(78.9)	(92.0)	68	(92.6)	2495	(92.1)
Colorado	111	91	(97.8)	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	94	(100.0)
Connecticut	108	96	(76.0)	(89.6)	5	(60.0)	101	(88.1)
Delaware	19	18	(94.4)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	19	(100.0)
District of Columbia	59	51	(70.6)	(88.2)	1	(100.0)	52	(88.5)
Florida	988	884	(89.9)	(96.9)	13	(92.3)	897	(96.9)
Georgia	475	414	(85.0)	(91.3)	9	(77.8)	427	(90.2)
Hawaii	122	109	(76.1)	(89.0)	1	(100.0)	110	(89.1)
Idaho	9	8	(75.0)	(75.0)	0	...	8	(75.0)
Illinois	520	457	(82.3)	(94.1)	11	(81.8)	468	(93.8)
Indiana	128	118	(89.0)	(96.6)	1	(100.0)	119	(96.6)
Iowa	43	36	(88.9)	(91.7)	4	(75.0)	40	(90.0)
Kansas	59	53	(83.0)	(96.2)	0	...	53	(96.2)
Kentucky	120	108	(89.8)	(93.5)	0	...	108	(93.5)
Louisiana	217	196	(79.6)	(92.9)	4	(100.0)	200	(93.0)
Maine	19	18	(88.9)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	19	(100.0)
Maryland	271	246	(89.4)	(96.7)	9	(100.0)	255	(96.9)
Massachusetts	224	205	(81.5)	(95.1)	5	(80.0)	210	(94.8)
Michigan	225	184	(82.1)	(90.2)	6	(100.0)	190	(90.5)
Minnesota	238	225	(88.9)	(94.7)	6	(66.7)	231	(93.9)
Mississippi	137	118	(95.8)	(99.2)	7	(85.7)	125	(98.4)
Missouri	118	106	(75.5)	(84.9)	3	(66.7)	109	(84.4)
Montana	11	11	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	11	(100.0)
Nebraska	25	24	(91.7)	(91.7)	0	...	24	(91.7)
Nevada	102	82	(86.6)	(93.9)	3	(66.7)	85	(92.9)
New Hampshire	11	10	(90.0)	(100.0)	0	...	10	(100.0)
New Jersey	467	411	(83.5)	(90.8)	19	(78.9)	430	(90.2)
New Mexico	51	43	(88.4)	(95.3)	1	(0.0)	44	(93.2)
New York State[6]	261	228	(87.3)	(95.2)	8	(87.5)	236	(94.9)
New York City	908	791	(90.8)	(96.6)	28	(96.4)	819	(96.6)
North Carolina	345	312	(91.7)	(98.1)	6	(100.0)	318	(98.1)
North Dakota	7	4	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	4	(100.0)
Ohio	251	221	(87.3)	(93.7)	5	(80.0)	226	(93.4)
Oklahoma	149	131	(81.7)	(93.1)	1	(0.0)	132	(92.4)
Oregon	94	88	(90.9)	(95.5)	2	(100.0)	90	(95.6)
Pennsylvania	276	248	(81.0)	(91.1)	3	(100.0)	251	(91.2)
Rhode Island	45	40	(90.0)	(95.0)	1	(100.0)	41	(95.1)
South Carolina	218	188	(88.8)	(94.1)	4	(25.0)	192	(92.7)
South Dakota	13	11	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	11	(100.0)
Tennessee	235	202	(86.6)	(94.6)	7	(100.0)	209	(94.7)
Texas	1,504	1339	(81.9)	(91.4)	37	(94.6)	1376	(91.5)
Utah	39	35	(94.3)	(97.1)	2	(100.0)	37	(97.3)
Vermont	3	3	(33.3)	(66.7)	0	...	3	(66.7)
Virginia	309	291	(88.0)	(95.2)	7	(71.4)	298	(94.6)
Washington	291	264	(88.6)	(94.3)	9	(77.8)	273	(93.8)
West Virginia	24	16	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	16	(100.0)
Wisconsin	69	57	(77.2)	(91.2)	5	(80.0)	63	(88.9)
Wyoming	2	2	(50.0)	(50.0)	0	...	2	(50.0)
American Samoa[7]	3	3	--	--	0	...	3	--
Fed. States of Micronesia[7]	142	131	--	--	1	--	132	--
Guam[7]	93	89	--	--	0	...	89	--
Marshall Islands[7]	125	115	--	--	3	--	118	--
N. Mariana Islands[7]	42	39	--	--	0	...	39	--
Puerto Rico[7]	98	81	(97.5)	(98.8)	3	(0.0)	84	(95.2)
Republic of Palau[7]	12	12	--	--	0	...	12	--
U.S. Virgin Islands[7]	0	0	--	--	0	...	0	--

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.

[2]Initial isolate susceptible to rifampin (n=8,912) or susceptibility unknown (n=139); culture negative (n=2,234); culture status unknown (n=466); age unknown (n=0).

[3]Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥90% of cases.

[4]Excludes initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.

[5]Initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.

[6]Excludes New York City.

[7]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available. See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Table 42. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Reason Therapy Stopped: Reporting Areas, 2007[1]

Reporting Area	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[2]	Completed		Moved		Lost		Refused		Died[3]		Unknown[4]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**12,888**	**11,239**	**(87.2)**	**284**	**(2.2)**	**309**	**(2.4)**	**72**	**(0.6)**	**813**	**(6.3)**	**171**	**(1.3)**
Alabama	168	148	(88.1)	2	(1.2)	2	(1.2)	1	(0.6)	15	(8.9)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	50	40	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.0)	7	(14.0)	2	(4.0)
Arizona	273	188	(68.9)	16	(5.9)	18	(6.6)	4	(1.5)	24	(8.8)	23	(8.4)
Arkansas	104	94	(90.4)	1	(1.0)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(4.8)	3	(2.9)
California	2,659	2,297	(86.4)	105	(3.9)	52	(2.0)	15	(0.6)	164	(6.2)	26	(1.0)
Colorado	102	94	(92.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(7.8)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	106	89	(84.0)	3	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.9)	5	(4.7)	8	(7.5)
Delaware	19	19	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	55	46	(83.6)	2	(3.6)	3	(5.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.5)	1	(1.8)
Florida	957	869	(90.8)	13	(1.4)	14	(1.5)	1	(0.1)	60	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	455	389	(85.5)	10	(2.2)	5	(1.1)	6	(1.3)	28	(6.2)	17	(3.7)
Hawaii	120	98	(81.7)	10	(8.3)	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	10	(8.3)	1	(0.8)
Idaho	8	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)
Illinois	508	439	(86.4)	15	(3.0)	8	(1.6)	2	(0.4)	40	(7.9)	4	(0.8)
Indiana	123	115	(93.5)	3	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.8)	4	(3.3)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	42	36	(85.7)	2	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)	2	(4.8)	1	(2.4)
Kansas	57	51	(89.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(7.0)	1	(1.8)
Kentucky	116	101	(87.1)	1	(0.9)	6	(5.2)	0	(0.0)	8	(6.9)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	214	186	(86.9)	5	(2.3)	3	(1.4)	3	(1.4)	14	(6.5)	3	(1.4)
Maine	19	19	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	267	247	(92.5)	5	(1.9)	1	(0.4)	1	(0.4)	12	(4.5)	1	(0.4)
Massachusetts	221	199	(90.0)	9	(4.1)	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)	11	(5.0)	1	(0.5)
Michigan	212	172	(81.1)	4	(1.9)	7	(3.3)	4	(1.9)	22	(10.4)	3	(1.4)
Minnesota	234	217	(92.7)	8	(3.4)	1	(0.4)	1	(0.4)	3	(1.3)	4	(1.7)
Mississippi	132	123	(93.2)	1	(0.8)	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	7	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	111	92	(82.9)	9	(8.1)	3	(2.7)	2	(1.8)	2	(1.8)	3	(2.7)
Montana	11	11	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	24	22	(91.7)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)
Nevada	96	79	(82.3)	3	(3.1)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(11.5)	2	(2.1)
New Hampshire	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	458	388	(84.7)	5	(1.1)	25	(5.5)	2	(0.4)	28	(6.1)	10	(2.2)
New Mexico	51	41	(80.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.0)	2	(3.9)	7	(13.7)	0	(0.0)
New York State[5]	252	224	(88.9)	0	(0.0)	8	(3.2)	2	(0.8)	16	(6.3)	2	(0.8)
New York City	880	791	(89.9)	11	(1.3)	10	(1.1)	6	(0.7)	61	(6.9)	1	(0.1)
North Carolina	336	312	(92.9)	3	(0.9)	3	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	18	(5.4)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	246	211	(85.8)	6	(2.4)	6	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	20	(8.1)	3	(1.2)
Oklahoma	144	122	(84.7)	5	(3.5)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	12	(8.3)	4	(2.8)
Oregon	92	86	(93.5)	1	(1.1)	2	(2.2)	1	(1.1)	2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	266	229	(86.1)	1	(0.4)	3	(1.1)	2	(0.8)	15	(5.6)	16	(6.0)
Rhode Island	44	39	(88.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.5)	3	(6.8)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	213	178	(83.6)	1	(0.5)	5	(2.3)	2	(0.9)	21	(9.9)	6	(2.8)
South Dakota	13	11	(84.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	232	198	(85.3)	1	(0.4)	6	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	23	(9.9)	4	(1.7)
Texas	1,464	1,259	(86.0)	0	(0.0)	99	(6.8)	8	(0.5)	88	(6.0)	10	(0.7)
Utah	39	36	(92.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.1)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	3	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	302	282	(93.4)	7	(2.3)	7	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.3)	2	(0.7)
Washington	284	256	(90.1)	12	(4.2)	2	(0.7)	1	(0.4)	11	(3.9)	2	(0.7)
West Virginia	21	16	(76.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(23.8)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	68	57	(83.8)	2	(2.9)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	5	(7.4)	3	(4.4)
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)
American Samoa[6]	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	132	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	132	(100.0)
Guam[6]	91	74	(81.3)	1	(1.1)	1	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(2.2)	13	(14.3)
Marshall Islands[6]	119	10	(8.4)	3	(2.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.8)	1	(0.8)	104	(87.4)
N. Mariana Islands[6]	41	29	(70.7)	4	(9.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.9)	6	(14.6)
Puerto Rico[6]	93	80	(86.0)	1	(1.1)	2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)	9	(9.7)	1	(1.1)
Republic of Palau[6]	12	5	(41.7)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(50.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia).
[3]Died = Died of any cause.
[4]Includes cases reported as Other, Missing, or Unknown.
[5]Excludes New York City.
[6]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

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Table 43. Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT) Cases and Percentages[1] by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2007[2]

Reporting Area	Total Cases[3]	Hispanic[4]		Non-Hispanic													
				American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**11,750**	**3484**	**(82.5)**	**107**	**(89.7)**	**3131**	**(83.6)**	**3035**	**(86.7)**	**89**	**(78.7)**	**1860**	**(84.9)**	**22**	**(90.9)**	**22**	**(77.3)**
Alabama	149	21	(85.7)	0	--	13	(84.6)	69	(91.3)	1	(100.0)	45	(97.8)	0	--	0	--
Alaska	43	1		24	(95.8)	7	(85.7)	0	--	0	--	7	(71.4)	1	(100.0)	3	(66.7)
Arizona	242	144	(65.3)	12	(66.7)	43	(76.7)	17	(88.2)	0	--	25	(64.0)	1	(100.0)	0	--
Arkansas	96	17	(94.1)	0	--	11	(100.0)	31	(100.0)	4	(75.0)	33	(84.8)	0	--	0	--
California	2,427	888	(78.3)	5	(80.0)	1126	(79.1)	189	(85.2)	16	(56.3)	193	(74.6)	3	(100.0)	7	(100.0)
Colorado	91	43	(97.7)	1	(100.0)	23	(100.0)	13	(100.0)	0	--	10	(90.0)	0	--	1	(100.0)
Connecticut	96	26	(80.8)	0	--	31	(80.6)	17	(64.7)	0	--	22	(72.7)	0	--	0	--
Delaware	18	6	(83.3)	0	--	7	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
District of Columbia	51	14	(78.6)	0	--	4	(100.0)	33	(63.6)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Florida	884	260	(89.2)	2	(100.0)	97	(91.8)	339	(88.2)	1	(100.0)	183	(92.9)	2	(100.0)	0	--
Georgia	414	89	(74.2)	0	--	56	(89.3)	207	(87.0)	1	(100.0)	61	(90.2)	0	--	0	--
Hawaii	109	1		0	--	76	(78.9)	0	--	25	(76.0)	7	(42.9)	0	--	0	--
Idaho	8	3	(66.7)	0	--	1	(100.0)	0	--	0	--	4	(75.0)	0	--	0	--
Illinois	457	118	(83.9)	0	--	136	(81.6)	129	(85.3)	0	--	69	(76.8)	1	(100.0)	4	(50.0)
Indiana	118	29	(93.1)	0	--	18	(88.9)	28	(78.6)	0	--	43	(93.0)	0	--	0	--
Iowa	36	8		0	--	13	(84.6)	2	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	12	(83.3)	0	--	0	--
Kansas	53	14	(78.6)	1	(0.0)	16	(81.3)	13	(92.3)	1	(100.0)	8	(87.5)	0	--	0	--
Kentucky	108	24	(75.0)	0	--	4	(100.0)	23	(87.0)	0	--	57	(96.5)	0	--	0	--
Louisiana	196	25	(64.0)	0	--	13	(84.6)	112	(83.0)	0	--	46	(78.3)	0	--	0	--
Maine	18	2		0	--	4	(75.0)	6	(100.0)	0	--	6	(83.3)	0	--	0	--
Maryland	246	36	(88.9)	0	--	73	(90.4)	117	(88.9)	0	--	20	(90.0)	0	--	0	--
Massachusetts	205	31	(90.3)	0	--	66	(77.3)	66	(83.3)	0	--	42	(78.6)	0	--	0	--
Michigan	184	18	(77.8)	0	--	37	(89.2)	83	(79.5)	0	--	44	(84.1)	1	(100.0)	1	(0.0)
Minnesota	225	25	(92.0)	2	(100.0)	44	(84.1)	140	(90.7)	0	--	14	(78.6)	0	--	0	--
Mississippi	118	11	(90.9)	3	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	73	(97.3)	0	--	26	(92.3)	0	--	0	--
Missouri	106	9	(66.7)	0	--	22	(72.7)	36	(72.2)	1	(100.0)	38	(81.6)	0	--	0	--
Montana	11	0	--	2	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	0	--	0	--	6	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Nebraska	24	11	(81.8)	0	--	6	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	--
Nevada	82	31	(80.6)	0	--	27	(88.9)	11	(90.9)	1	(100.0)	12	(91.7)	0	--	0	--
New Hampshire	10	2		0	--	6	(83.3)	0	--	0	--	2	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
New Jersey	411	149	(87.2)	0	--	145	(82.8)	66	(77.3)	0	--	51	(82.4)	0	--	0	--

Table 43. (Cont'd) Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT) Cases and Percentages[1] by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2007[2]

Reporting Area	Total Cases[3]	Hispanic[4]		Non-Hispanic													
				American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New Mexico	43	26	(84.6)	8	(87.5)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	--	7	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
New York State[5]	228	81	(84.0)	0	--	50	(92.0)	49	(87.8)	1	(100.0)	46	(87.0)	0	--	1	(100.0)
New York City	791	230	(90.9)	0	--	267	(89.9)	221	(90.5)	2	(100.0)	67	(95.5)	4	(75.0)	0	--
North Carolina	312	95	(86.3)	8	(100.0)	46	(95.7)	110	(94.5)	1	(100.0)	47	(91.5)	3	(66.7)	2	(100.0)
North Dakota	4	1		1	(100.0)	0	...	0	--	0	--	2	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Ohio	221	18	(66.7)	0	--	41	(95.1)	101	(91.1)	0	--	61	(82.0)	0	--	0	--
Oklahoma	131	23	(78.3)	22	(90.9)	8	(62.5)	20	(85.0)	5	(60.0)	53	(83.0)	0	--	0	--
Oregon	88	37	(86.5)	0	--	22	(90.9)	7	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	20	(95.0)	0	--	0	--
Pennsylvania	248	16	(81.3)	0	--	88	(85.2)	79	(77.2)	1	(100.0)	63	(79.4)	1	(100.0)	0	--
Rhode Island	40	13	(92.3)	0	--	5	(100.0)	12	(91.7)	0	--	10	(80.0)	0	--	0	--
South Carolina	188	32	(78.1)	3	(100.0)	16	(93.8)	107	(92.5)	2	(100.0)	26	(80.8)	2	(100.0)	0	--
South Dakota	11	0	--	5	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	0	--	3	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Tennessee	202	31	(80.6)	0	--	18	(88.9)	83	(86.7)	1	(100.0)	67	(88.1)	1	(100.0)	1	(100.0)
Texas	1,339	650	(82.6)	1	(0.0)	202	(78.7)	274	(81.8)	4	(50.0)	208	(83.7)	0	--	0	--
Utah	35	15		0	--	9	(100.0)	4	(75.0)	3	(66.7)	4	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Vermont	3	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	(0.0)	0	--	1	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Virginia	291	92	(89.1)	0	--	97	(87.6)	71	(88.7)	0	--	30	(83.3)	0	--	1	(100.0)
Washington	264	50	(82.0)	7	(100.0)	110	(89.1)	52	(86.5)	14	(100.0)	30	(93.3)	1	(100.0)	0	--
West Virginia	16	0	--	0	--	4	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	0	--	10	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
Wisconsin	57	18	(83.3)	0	--	12	(83.3)	10	(80.0)	0	--	16	(68.8)	0	--	1	(0.0)
Wyoming	2	0	--	0	--	1	(0.0)	0	--	0	--	1	(100.0)	0	--	0	--
American Samoa[6]	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guam[6]	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marshall Islands[6]	115	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N. Mariana Islands[6]	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puerto Rico[6]	81	80	(97.5)	0	--	0	--	1	(100.0)	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Republic of Palau[6]	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S. Virgin Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥90% of cases, and indicate the percentage of those who completed therapy within 1 year.
[2]Most recent year for which data are available.
[3]Therapy < 1 year indicated in persons alive at diagnosis with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Excludes persons with initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.
[4]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes New York City.
[6]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Case counts and percentage for race categories do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Ellipses indicate data not available. See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Table 44. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons Completing Therapy for Whom Therapy Was Indicated for One Year or Less: Reporting Areas, 2003–2007[1]

Reporting Area	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]
United States	**13,060**	**(82.8)**	**12,775**	**(83.6)**	**12,343**	**(83.2)**	**12,035**	**(83.9)**	**11,750**	**(84.3)**
Alabama	232	(86.2)	179	(89.9)	194	(89.7)	166	(86.1)	149	(91.9)
Alaska	51	(92.2)	38	(84.2)	57	(93.0)	63	(88.9)	43	(88.4)
Arizona	260	(79.6)	246	(74.8)	245	(83.7)	273	(76.9)	242	(69.0)
Arkansas	116	(87.9)	115	(88.7)	103	...	90	(90.0)	96	(92.7)
California	2,840	(81.5)	2,638	(81.8)	2,541	(81.3)	2,398	(80.9)	2,427	(78.9)
Colorado	102	(93.1)	116	(96.6)	85	(96.5)	108	(88.9)	91	(97.8)
Connecticut	100	(76.0)	85	(77.6)	87	(82.8)	77	(88.3)	96	(76.0)
Delaware	28	(85.7)	29	(93.1)	24	(87.5)	24	(83.3)	18	(94.4)
District of Columbia	68	(91.2)	66	(93.9)	49	(87.8)	64	(70.3)	51	(70.6)
Florida	916	(85.9)	928	(85.9)	968	(88.6)	919	(89.4)	884	(89.9)
Georgia	480	(79.6)	457	(83.6)	449	(82.0)	443	(82.6)	414	(85.0)
Hawaii	98	(79.6)	107	(80.4)	95	(74.7)	101	(79.2)	109	(76.1)
Idaho	13	(84.6)	10	(80.0)	21	(76.2)	18	(77.8)	8	(75.0)
Illinois	563	(80.8)	503	(79.9)	524	(80.0)	500	(82.2)	457	(82.3)
Indiana	118	(95.8)	111	(93.7)	133	(91.0)	116	(90.5)	118	(89.0)
Iowa	37	(91.9)	47	(76.6)	52	(84.6)	37	(86.5)	36	(88.9)
Kansas	64	(78.1)	57	(84.2)	57	(86.0)	73	(93.2)	53	(83.0)
Kentucky	120	(85.8)	110	(87.3)	104	(87.5)	75	(82.7)	108	(89.8)
Louisiana	219	(81.7)	231	(73.2)	218	...	178	(77.0)	196	(79.6)
Maine	23	(69.6)	18	(66.7)	16	(75.0)	13	(100.0)	18	(88.9)
Maryland	239	(87.9)	279	(90.7)	249	(89.2)	226	(90.7)	246	(89.4)
Massachusetts	243	(80.2)	256	(77.7)	235	(78.7)	239	(85.8)	205	(81.5)
Michigan	205	(84.9)	239	(87.0)	201	(80.1)	200	(79.5)	184	(82.1)
Minnesota	200	(89.5)	188	(91.0)	183	(92.9)	200	(90.0)	225	(88.9)
Mississippi	108	(73.1)	101	(85.1)	84	(84.5)	97	(85.6)	118	(95.8)
Missouri	105	(73.3)	111	(82.0)	91	(85.7)	92	(76.1)	106	(75.5)
Montana	5	(100.0)	14	(92.9)	8	(87.5)	10	(90.0)	11	(100.0)
Nebraska	25	(68.0)	37	(86.5)	29	(75.9)	23	(100.0)	24	(91.7)
Nevada	96	(91.7)	88	(90.9)	106	...	82	(90.2)	82	(86.6)
New Hampshire	13	(92.3)	21	(100.0)	4	(75.0)	15	(93.3)	10	(90.0)
New Jersey	450	(81.8)	429	(82.3)	420	(85.7)	463	(84.9)	411	(83.5)
New Mexico	37	(86.5)	33	(84.8)	26	(80.8)	37	(81.1)	43	(88.4)
New York State[4]	296	(83.4)	293	(86.3)	266	(87.6)	271	(85.6)	228	(87.3)
New York City	979	(86.7)	901	(84.5)	844	(82.0)	823	(84.4)	791	(90.8)
North Carolina	323	(90.4)	332	(92.8)	290	(85.9)	339	(87.3)	312	(91.7)
North Dakota	4	(50.0)	4	(100.0)	6	(50.0)	10	(60.0)	4	(100.0)
Ohio	193	(90.7)	190	(87.9)	231	(87.0)	205	(82.9)	221	(87.3)
Oklahoma	137	(69.3)	164	(80.5)	118	(85.6)	129	(81.4)	131	(81.7)
Oregon	96	(84.4)	97	(89.7)	95	(93.7)	71	(91.5)	88	(90.9)
Pennsylvania	288	(79.5)	280	...	270	...	295	(82.0)	248	(81.0)
Rhode Island	40	(90.0)	49	(85.7)	41	(82.9)	24	(79.2)	40	(90.0)
South Carolina	232	(86.6)	213	(82.2)	231	(87.4)	194	(86.6)	188	(88.8)
South Dakota	16	(68.8)	9	(44.4)	13	(53.8)	12	(50.0)	11	(100.0)
Tennessee	237	(81.0)	237	(86.1)	267	(88.8)	239	(88.3)	202	(86.6)
Texas	1,389	(77.3)	1,448	(82.9)	1,342	(82.3)	1,365	(83.0)	1,339	(81.9)
Utah	35	(97.1)	32	(96.9)	26	(96.2)	32	(84.4)	35	(94.3)
Vermont	8	(100.0)	6	(66.7)	7	(100.0)	6	(83.3)	3	(33.3)
Virginia	298	(87.6)	292	(88.4)	321	(83.2)	292	(85.3)	291	(88.0)
Washington	234	(82.5)	226	(88.5)	227	(83.3)	227	(81.9)	264	(88.6)
West Virginia	17	(70.6)	21	(81.0)	24	(58.3)	18	(77.8)	16	(100.0)
Wisconsin	61	(86.9)	89	(79.8)	66	(84.8)	59	(84.7)	57	(77.2)
Wyoming	3	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	0	...	4	(100.0)	2	(50.0)
American Samoa[5]	0	...	3	...	5	...	2	(100.0)	3	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	0	...	5	...	71	...	76	...	126	...
Guam[5]	58	(87.9)	45	(84.4)	58	(79.3)	52	(86.5)	89	...
Marshall Islands[5]	0	...	38	...	63	...	26	...	115	...
N. Mariana Islands[5]	42	(78.6)	54	(87.0)	54	...	44	...	39	...
Puerto Rico[5]	89	(70.8)	89	(79.8)	86	(87.2)	89	(96.6)	81	(97.5)
Republic of Palau[5]	7	(57.1)	5	(80.0)	10	(100.0)	9	(66.7)	12	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.

[2]Total cases for which therapy less than 1 year indicated in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Excludes persons with initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.

[3]Percentage of total cases in persons who completed therapy within one year for whom therapy less than 1 year was indicated.

[4]Excludes New York City.

[5]Not included in U.S. totals.

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Morbidity Tables

Cities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2009

Table 45. Tuberculosis Cases in Selected Cities[1]: 2009 and 2008

City	Cases[2]	
	2009	2008
Albuquerque, NM	12	14
Anaheim, CA	28	35
Arlington, TX	23	19
Atlanta, GA	23	19
Austin, TX	54	39
Baltimore, MD	24	32
Birmingham, AL	26	16
Boston, MA	56	61
Buffalo, NY	10	15
Charlotte, NC	26	20
Chicago, IL	200	212
Cincinnati, OH	20	10
Cleveland, OH	29	35
Colorado Springs, CO	6	10
Columbus, OH	27	55
Corpus Christi, TX	9	12
Dallas, TX	123	161
Denver, CO	30	30
Detroit, MI	32	54
El Paso, TX	49	59
Fort Worth, TX	56	48
Fresno, CA	53	52
Honolulu, HI	44	50
Houston, TX	260	264
Indianapolis, IN	46	33
Jacksonville, FL	85	100
Kansas City, MO	14	18
Las Vegas, NV	73	81
Long Beach, CA	44	47
Los Angeles, CA	275	327
Louisville, KY	25	26
Memphis, TN	61	81
Mesa, AZ	8	7
Miami, FL	111	129
Milwaukee, WI	25	24
Minneapolis, MN	33	56
Nashville, TN	50	68
Newark, NJ	27	36
New Orleans, LA	34	28
New York, NY	760	893
Norfolk, VA	3	5
Oakland, CA	57	49
Omaha, NE	16	17
Philadelphia, PA	96	162
Phoenix, AZ	82	64
Pittsburgh, PA	7	7
Portland, OR	29	26
Sacramento, CA	72	76
St. Louis, MO	10	20
St. Paul, MN	35	37
San Antonio, TX	91	80
San Diego, CA	128	155
San Francisco, CA	115	118
San Jose, CA	125	130
Santa Ana, CA	39	34
Seattle, WA	55	65
Tampa, FL	42	32
Toledo, OH	3	7
Tucson, AZ	27	26
Virginia Beach, VA	13	9
Washington, DC	41	54
Wichita, KS	10	16
TOTAL - 62 CITIES	**3,987**	**4,465**
San Juan, PR	4	10

[1]Historical list of cities.
[2]Excludes cases known to not be within city limits. Residence within city limits was determined by the health department.

Table 46. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009 and 2008

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2009
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Akron, OH	10	5	1.4	0.7	699,935
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	9	4	1	0.5	857,592
Albuquerque, NM	16	23	1.9	2.7	857,903
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13	17	1.6	2.1	816,012
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	257	298	4.7	5.5	5,475,213
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29	25	5.4	4.7	539,154
Austin-Round Rock, TX	70	56	4.1	3.4	1,705,075
Bakersfield, CA	41	50	5.1	6.3	807,407
Baltimore-Towson, MD	62	89	2.3	3.3	2,690,886
Baton Rouge, LA	24	30	3	3.8	786,947
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	49	32	4.3	2.8	1,131,070
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	6	2.1	1	606,376
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	194	207	4.2	4.6	4,588,680
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41	36	4.5	4	901,208
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	16	18	1.4	1.6	1,123,804
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	29	32	4.9	5.4	586,908
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	37	31	5.6	4.8	659,191
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	44	77	2.5	4.5	1,745,524
Chattanooga, TN-GA	13	16	2.5	3.1	524,303
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	377	434	3.9	4.6	9,580,567
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN	33	42	1.5	1.9	2,171,896
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	45	59	2.2	2.8	2,091,286
Colorado Springs, CO	8	10	1.3	1.6	626,227
Columbia, SC	26	24	3.5	3.3	744,730
Columbus, OH	44	66	2.4	3.7	1,801,848
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	382	372	5.9	5.9	6,447,615
Dayton, OH	15	10	1.8	1.2	835,063
Denver-Aurora, CO	57	67	2.2	2.7	2,552,195
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12	7	2.1	1.3	562,906
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84	119	1.9	2.7	4,403,437
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	17	...	3.4	...	501,228
El Paso, TX	57	68	7.6	9.2	751,296
Fresno, CA	67	75	7.3	8.3	915,267
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19	14	2.4	1.8	778,009
Greensboro-High Point, NC	22	24	3.1	3.4	714,765
Greenville, SC	15	19	2.3	3	639,617
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	15	17	2.8	3.2	536,919
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	19	24	1.6	2	1,195,998
Honolulu, HI	83	101	9.1	11.2	907,574
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	485	457	8.3	8	5,867,489
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	58	40	3.3	2.3	1,743,658
Jackson, MS	57	34	10.5	6.3	540,866
Jacksonville, FL	99	107	7.5	8.1	1,328,144
Kansas City, MO-KS	39	46	1.9	2.2	2,067,585
Knoxville, TN	11	17	1.6	2.5	699,247
Lakeland, FL	9	21	1.5	3.6	583,403
Lancaster, PA	3	19	0.6	3.8	507,766
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	84	91	4.4	4.8	1,902,834
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	17	16	2.5	2.4	685,488
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	948	1,053	7.4	8.2	12,874,797
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	29	34	2.3	2.7	1,258,577
Madison, WI	13	8	2.3	1.4	570,025
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	75	90	10.1	12.5	741,152
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	72	96	5.5	7.4	1,304,926
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	295	351	5.3	6.4	5,547,051
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	34	35	2.2	2.3	1,559,667
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	133	165	4.1	5.1	3,269,814

Table 46. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009 and 2008

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2009
	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Modesto, CA	20	20	3.9	3.9	510,385
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	75	98	4.7	6.3	1,582,264
New Haven-Milford, CT	27	26	3.2	3.1	848,006
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	71	72	6	6.2	1,189,981
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,240	1,443	6.5	7.6	19,069,796
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7	4	1.3	0.8	541,569
Oklahoma City, OK	33	35	2.7	2.9	1,227,278
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17	25	2	3	849,517
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	66	106	3.2	5.1	2,082,421
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	48	65	6	8.2	802,983
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	8	10	1.5	1.9	536,357
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	195	287	3.3	4.8	5,968,252
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	164	150	3.8	3.5	4,364,094
Pittsburgh, PA	21	27	0.9	1.1	2,354,957
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	4	4	0.8	0.8	516,826
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	72	61	3.2	2.8	2,241,841
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	6	15	0.9	2.2	677,094
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37	56	2.3	3.5	1,600,642
Provo-Orem, UT	4	1	0.7	0.2	555,551
Raleigh-Cary, NC	30	50	2.7	4.6	1,125,827
Richmond, VA	30	38	2.4	3.1	1,238,187
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	145	153	3.5	3.7	4,143,113
Rochester, NY	22	17	2.1	1.6	1,035,566
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	118	124	5.5	5.9	2,127,355
St. Louis, MO-IL	46	58	1.6	2.1	2,828,990
Salt Lake City, UT	20	16	1.8	1.4	1,130,293
San Antonio, TX	99	92	4.8	4.5	2,072,128
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	223	264	7.3	8.7	3,053,793
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	402	405	9.3	9.5	4,317,853
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	197	198	10.7	10.9	1,839,700
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35	31	5.1	4.5	688,126
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7	12	1.3	2.2	549,454
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	191	164	5.6	4.9	3,407,848
Springfield, MA	19	6	2.7	0.9	698,903
Stockton, CA	76	66	11.3	9.9	674,860
Syracuse, NY	19	22	2.9	3.4	646,084
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	111	111	4	4.1	2,747,272
Toledo, OH	3	8	0.4	1.2	672,220
Tucson, AZ	26	26	2.5	2.6	1,020,200
Tulsa, OK	16	22	1.7	2.4	929,015
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37	42	2.2	2.5	1,674,498
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	344	401	6.3	7.5	5,476,241
Wichita, KS	11	17	1.8	2.8	612,683
Worchester, MA	17	29	2.1	3.6	803,701
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5	6	0.9	1.1	562,963
Total - 102 Areas	**9,189**	**10,167**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**202,510,807**
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	46	80	1.8	3.1	2,617,089

Note: In 2009, there was 1 metropolitan statistical area with a 2008 population of less than 500,000. Ellipses indicate that data not shown for those populations less than 500,000.

2009 and 2008 population case counts and rates updated using U.S. Census Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Components, November 2008, with Codes (http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/bulletins/fy2009/09-01.pdf) (accessed August 30, 2010). See Technical Notes for definition of MSA (page 9).

Table 47. Tuberculosis Cases by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases in Persons with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulm. Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
Akron, OH	10	6	(60.0)	1	(10.0)	3	(30.0)	0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	9	4	(44.4)	2	(22.2)	2	(22.2)	2
Albuquerque, NM	16	11	(68.8)	3	(18.8)	1	(6.3)	1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	1
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	257	169	(65.8)	55	(21.4)	23	(8.9)	7
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29	23	(79.3)	3	(10.3)	3	(10.3)	0
Austin-Round Rock, TX	70	43	(61.4)	15	(21.4)	9	(12.9)	1
Bakersfield, CA	41	32	(78.0)	7	(17.1)	2	(4.9)	0
Baltimore-Towson, MD	62	41	(66.1)	13	(21.0)	8	(12.9)	0
Baton Rouge, LA	24	19	(79.2)	1	(4.2)	1	(4.2)	0
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	49	41	(83.7)	7	(14.3)	1	(2.0)	0
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	8	(61.5)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	194	110	(56.7)	52	(26.8)	29	(14.9)	11
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41	26	(63.4)	9	(22.0)	6	(14.6)	0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	16	12	(75.0)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	29	25	(86.2)	2	(6.9)	1	(3.4)	0
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	37	23	(62.2)	8	(21.6)	6	(16.2)	4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	44	26	(59.1)	10	(22.7)	8	(18.2)	1
Chattanooga, TN-GA	13	9	(69.2)	4	(30.8)	0	(0.0)	0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	377	244	(64.7)	95	(25.2)	37	(9.8)	0
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN	33	20	(60.6)	7	(21.2)	6	(18.2)	3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	45	26	(57.8)	16	(35.6)	3	(6.7)	1
Colorado Springs, CO	8	5	(62.5)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	0
Columbia, SC	26	17	(65.4)	3	(11.5)	6	(23.1)	3
Columbus, OH	44	25	(56.8)	14	(31.8)	5	(11.4)	2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	382	268	(70.2)	80	(20.9)	27	(7.1)	10
Dayton, OH	15	9	(60.0)	6	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Denver-Aurora, CO	57	41	(71.9)	14	(24.6)	2	(3.5)	2
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12	4	(33.3)	7	(58.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84	55	(65.5)	25	(29.8)	4	(4.8)	4
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	17	11	(64.7)	4	(23.5)	2	(11.8)	0
El Paso, TX	57	42	(73.7)	10	(17.5)	5	(8.8)	2
Fresno, CA	67	51	(76.1)	13	(19.4)	3	(4.5)	0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19	11	(57.9)	8	(42.1)	0	(0.0)	0
Greensboro-High Point, NC	22	16	(72.7)	6	(27.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Greenville, SC	15	11	(73.3)	2	(13.3)	2	(13.3)	0
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	15	11	(73.3)	3	(20.0)	1	(6.7)	1
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	19	10	(52.6)	6	(31.6)	3	(15.8)	0
Honolulu, HI	83	66	(79.5)	12	(14.5)	5	(6.0)	1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	485	359	(74.0)	78	(16.1)	39	(8.0)	9
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	58	42	(72.4)	12	(20.7)	3	(5.2)	1
Jackson, MS	57	45	(78.9)	5	(8.8)	7	(12.3)	0
Jacksonville, FL	99	87	(87.9)	9	(9.1)	3	(3.0)	1
Kansas City, MO-KS	39	28	(71.8)	5	(12.8)	5	(12.8)	2
Knoxville, TN	11	7	(63.6)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	0
Lakeland, FL	9	7	(77.8)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	1
Lancaster, PA	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	84	67	(79.8)	14	(16.7)	3	(3.6)	2
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	17	10	(58.8)	5	(29.4)	0	(0.0)	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	948	622	(65.6)	233	(24.6)	93	(9.8)	10
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	29	24	(82.8)	1	(3.4)	4	(13.8)	1
Madison, WI	13	8	(61.5)	3	(23.1)	1	(7.7)	1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	75	57	(76.0)	11	(14.7)	5	(6.7)	1
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	72	45	(62.5)	13	(18.1)	13	(18.1)	2
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	295	221	(74.9)	54	(18.3)	12	(4.1)	7
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	34	24	(70.6)	8	(23.5)	2	(5.9)	2

Table 47. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases in Persons with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulm. Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	133	69	(51.9)	46	(34.6)	16	(12.0)	3
Modesto, CA	20	13	(65.0)	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	75	57	(76.0)	11	(14.7)	6	(8.0)	2
New Haven-Milford, CT	27	18	(66.7)	9	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	71	59	(83.1)	5	(7.0)	2	(2.8)	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,240	801	(64.6)	298	(24.0)	132	(10.6)	13
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7	5	(71.4)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	0
Oklahoma City, OK	33	22	(66.7)	8	(24.2)	0	(0.0)	0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17	14	(82.4)	2	(11.8)	1	(5.9)	0
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	66	54	(81.8)	6	(9.1)	6	(9.1)	2
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	48	32	(66.7)	9	(18.8)	7	(14.6)	0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	8	4	(50.0)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	195	118	(60.5)	56	(28.7)	17	(8.7)	10
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	164	120	(73.2)	26	(15.9)	15	(9.1)	10
Pittsburgh, PA	21	18	(85.7)	2	(9.5)	0	(0.0)	0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	72	36	(50.0)	29	(40.3)	3	(4.2)	3
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	6	2	(33.3)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37	20	(54.1)	11	(29.7)	5	(13.5)	3
Provo-Orem, UT	4	3	(75.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Raleigh-Cary, NC	30	16	(53.3)	10	(33.3)	4	(13.3)	0
Richmond, VA	30	22	(73.3)	4	(13.3)	4	(13.3)	0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	145	99	(68.3)	41	(28.3)	5	(3.4)	0
Rochester, NY	22	9	(40.9)	8	(36.4)	4	(18.2)	1
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	118	94	(79.7)	15	(12.7)	9	(7.6)	1
St. Louis, MO-IL	46	27	(58.7)	18	(39.1)	1	(2.2)	1
Salt Lake City, UT	20	7	(35.0)	9	(45.0)	4	(20.0)	0
San Antonio, TX	99	77	(77.8)	14	(14.1)	5	(5.1)	0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	223	141	(63.2)	44	(19.7)	38	(17.0)	8
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	402	269	(66.9)	96	(23.9)	37	(9.2)	2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	197	136	(69.0)	45	(22.8)	16	(8.1)	5
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35	25	(71.4)	7	(20.0)	2	(5.7)	1
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7	6	(85.7)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	191	111	(58.1)	47	(24.6)	22	(11.5)	6
Springfield, MA	19	13	(68.4)	3	(15.8)	2	(10.5)	0
Stockton, CA	76	59	(77.6)	12	(15.8)	5	(6.6)	0
Syracuse, NY	19	12	(63.2)	6	(31.6)	1	(5.3)	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	111	95	(85.6)	7	(6.3)	7	(6.3)	3
Toledo, OH	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Tucson, AZ	26	17	(65.4)	6	(23.1)	1	(3.8)	0
Tulsa, OK	16	9	(56.3)	4	(25.0)	1	(6.3)	0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37	26	(70.3)	5	(13.5)	5	(13.5)	2
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	344	220	(64.0)	70	(20.3)	49	(14.2)	14
Wichita, KS	11	8	(72.7)	1	(9.1)	2	(18.2)	0
Worcester, MA	17	10	(58.8)	4	(23.5)	3	(17.6)	0
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Total - 102 Areas	**9,189**	**6,221**	**(67.7)**	**2,000**	**(21.8)**	**848**	**(9.2)**	**189**
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	46	38	(82.6)	7	(15.2)	1	(2.2)	1

[1]Includes cases in persons with pulmonary listed as the only site of disease.
[2]Includes cases in persons with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, genitourinary, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as site of disease.
[3]Includes cases with evidence of miliary disease.
Note: 120 cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.
See Technical Notes for definition of MSA (page 9).

Table 48. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15 –24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Akron, OH	10	0	1	3	1	2	3	0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	9	0	0	2	2	2	3	0
Albuquerque, NM	16	0	0	1	3	3	9	0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13	0	0	2	3	4	4	0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	257	14	3	34	101	79	26	0
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29	0	1	2	16	6	4	0
Austin-Round Rock, TX	70	3	3	5	30	22	7	0
Bakersfield, CA	41	1	0	8	11	14	7	0
Baltimore-Towson, MD	62	0	5	4	28	17	8	0
Baton Rouge, LA	24	0	0	2	11	9	2	0
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	49	1	1	2	15	22	8	0
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	2	0	1	1	6	3	0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	194	5	4	20	63	66	36	0
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41	3	0	7	17	7	7	0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	16	1	1	3	2	5	4	0
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	29	2	1	4	4	9	9	0
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	37	3	2	3	12	12	5	0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	44	1	3	5	14	17	4	0
Chattanooga, TN-GA	13	0	0	0	4	5	4	0
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	377	12	2	45	137	112	69	0
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN	33	0	0	1	10	11	11	0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	45	3	3	2	13	14	10	0
Colorado Springs, CO	8	2	0	0	3	3	0	0
Columbia, SC	26	2	1	6	10	3	4	0
Columbus, OH	44	0	0	9	25	5	5	0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	382	19	6	39	154	122	42	0
Dayton, OH	15	0	0	2	6	4	3	0
Denver-Aurora, CO	57	2	3	7	22	17	6	0
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12	0	1	1	6	4	0	0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84	2	0	11	26	29	16	0
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	17	1	0	4	6	2	4	0
El Paso, TX	57	1	0	7	15	19	15	0
Fresno, CA	67	3	3	7	13	25	16	0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19	0	0	7	9	3	0	0
Greensboro-High Point, NC	22	0	1	4	6	9	2	0
Greenville, SC	15	3	1	2	4	3	2	0
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	15	0	1	2	6	5	1	0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	19	0	0	2	7	4	6	0
Honolulu, HI	83	2	0	7	17	31	26	0
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	485	25	13	48	185	158	56	0
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	58	1	1	2	22	23	9	0
Jackson, MS	57	1	2	2	19	28	5	0
Jacksonville, FL	99	0	2	7	33	43	14	0
Kansas City, MO-KS	39	4	1	8	12	7	7	0
Knoxville, TN	11	1	0	0	4	1	5	0
Lakeland, FL	9	0	0	2	1	4	2	0
Lancaster, PA	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	84	7	6	6	25	16	24	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	17	0	0	2	6	4	5	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	948	19	15	81	286	309	238	0
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	29	0	0	2	12	10	5	0
Madison, WI	13	0	0	4	4	5	0	0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	75	5	2	16	26	18	8	0
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	72	8	2	15	21	20	6	0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	295	10	5	21	118	76	65	0

Table 48. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15 –24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	34	0	1	3	8	10	12	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	133	8	8	21	56	24	16	0
Modesto, CA	20	0	1	1	4	6	8	0
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	75	1	2	6	31	31	4	0
New Haven-Milford, CT	27	0	1	6	10	5	5	0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	71	5	0	9	22	22	13	0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,240	31	17	162	475	321	228	6
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
Oklahoma City, OK	33	1	2	1	11	16	2	0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17	0	2	5	4	4	2	0
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	66	1	0	8	18	28	11	0
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	48	3	1	9	15	11	9	0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	8	0	0	0	5	1	2	0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	195	6	5	26	63	54	41	0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	164	11	1	19	61	41	31	0
Pittsburgh, PA	21	1	0	1	9	1	9	0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	72	1	1	9	20	25	16	0
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	6	0	0	2	2	1	1	0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37	1	1	1	9	11	14	0
Provo-Orem, UT	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Raleigh-Cary, NC	30	0	2	2	12	11	3	0
Richmond, VA	30	2	3	3	9	6	7	0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	145	7	2	14	57	32	33	0
Rochester, NY	22	0	0	0	8	7	7	0
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	118	1	3	13	28	34	39	0
St. Louis, MO-IL	46	2	0	4	14	17	9	0
Salt Lake City, UT	20	0	0	1	12	4	3	0
San Antonio, TX	99	7	5	10	27	33	17	0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	223	9	9	21	77	55	52	0
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	402	7	8	39	110	123	115	0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	197	6	1	11	75	51	53	0
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35	1	0	4	12	13	5	0
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7	0	0	2	1	0	4	0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	191	8	2	22	86	43	30	0
Springfield, MA	19	0	0	3	6	6	4	0
Stockton, CA	76	7	5	8	14	23	19	0
Syracuse, NY	19	1	1	1	7	3	6	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	111	1	1	7	37	45	20	0
Toledo, OH	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Tucson, AZ	26	1	0	2	10	10	3	0
Tulsa, OK	16	1	0	3	4	6	2	0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37	2	3	1	11	10	10	0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	344	6	9	47	144	81	57	0
Wichita, KS	11	0	0	4	3	2	2	0
Worcester, MA	17	1	1	4	5	5	1	0
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Total - 102 Areas	**9,189**	**311**	**195**	**1,009**	**3,205**	**2,693**	**1,770**	**6**
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	46	1	0	3	14	16	12	0

Note: See Technical Notes for definition of MSA (page 9).

Table 49. Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Multiple Race[2]	Unknown or Missing
Akron, OH	10	1	0	2	4	0	3	0	0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	9	0	0	3	2	0	4	0	0
Albuquerque, NM	16	8	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13	2	0	4	1	0	4	2	0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	257	59	0	54	109	0	34	0	1
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29	7	0	4	10	0	8	0	0
Austin-Round Rock, TX	70	33	0	16	12	0	9	0	0
Bakersfield, CA	41	31	1	5	2	0	1	1	0
Baltimore-Towson, MD	62	7	0	24	24	0	7	0	0
Baton Rouge, LA	24	0	0	3	13	0	8	0	0
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	49	7	0	2	29	0	11	0	0
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	5	0	2	1	0	5	0	0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	194	34	0	58	61	0	40	0	1
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41	16	0	5	13	0	7	0	0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	16	2	0	3	4	0	7	0	0
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	29	13	0	1	6	0	9	0	0
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	37	6	0	3	25	0	3	0	0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	44	5	0	13	20	0	6	0	0
Chattanooga, TN-GA	13	4	0	1	1	0	6	0	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	377	95	1	118	110	1	41	0	11
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN	33	5	0	6	9	0	12	1	0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	45	7	0	8	21	0	9	0	0
Colorado Springs, CO	8	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Columbia, SC	26	8	0	4	13	0	1	0	0
Columbus, OH	44	5	0	6	22	0	11	0	0
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	382	97	0	92	132	0	61	0	0
Dayton, OH	15	2	0	4	3	0	6	0	0
Denver-Aurora, CO	57	26	1	14	10	0	6	0	0
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12	0	0	6	1	0	4	0	1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84	8	0	19	43	0	12	0	2
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	17	3	0	3	7	0	4	0	0
El Paso, TX	57	51	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Fresno, CA	67	32	0	28	3	0	3	0	1
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19	7	0	6	3	0	3	0	0
Greensboro-High Point, NC	22	3	0	9	9	0	1	0	0
Greenville, SC	15	10	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	15	0	0	4	5	0	5	1	0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	19	4	0	6	3	0	6	0	0
Honolulu, HI	83	1	0	62	2	16	2	0	0
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	485	216	0	95	112	0	61	1	0
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	58	12	0	10	25	0	11	0	0
Jackson, MS	57	3	0	1	45	0	8	0	0
Jacksonville, FL	99	2	0	13	53	1	30	0	0
Kansas City, MO-KS	39	5	0	12	11	0	10	1	0
Knoxville, TN	11	0	0	2	1	0	8	0	0
Lakeland, FL	9	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
Lancaster, PA	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	84	20	1	39	10	1	13	0	0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	17	2	0	0	8	1	6	0	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	948	405	0	412	66	2	61	1	1
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	29	1	0	1	9	0	18	0	0
Madison, WI	13	3	0	6	1	0	3	0	0
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	72	10	1	6	52	1	1	1	0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	295	105	0	19	143	0	28	0	0
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	34	3	0	10	12	0	9	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	133	11	2	39	68	0	13	0	0

Table 49. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Multiple Race[2]	Unknown or Missing
Modesto, CA	20	8	1	5	1	0	5	0	0
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	75	16	1	11	24	0	23	0	0
New Haven-Milford, CT	27	7	0	10	4	0	6	0	0
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	71	7	0	10	35	1	17	1	0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,240	404	1	419	273	1	119	3	20
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma City, OK	33	7	4	7	9	0	5	1	0
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17	8	0	3	5	0	0	1	0
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	66	10	0	6	33	0	17	0	0
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	48	32	0	9	0	0	7	0	0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	8	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	195	37	0	58	67	0	30	2	1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	164	78	4	44	16	1	21	0	0
Pittsburgh, PA	21	1	0	7	3	0	10	0	0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	72	20	0	24	5	2	20	1	0
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	6	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37	8	0	12	4	0	13	0	0
Provo-Orem, UT	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Raleigh-Cary, NC	30	9	0	2	11	0	8	0	0
Richmond, VA	30	2	0	4	21	0	3	0	0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	145	58	1	50	8	2	24	2	0
Rochester, NY	22	2	0	3	7	0	9	0	1
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	118	16	0	71	6	0	20	0	5
St. Louis, MO-IL	46	3	0	19	17	0	7	0	0
Salt Lake City, UT	20	7	0	6	2	2	3	0	0
San Antonio, TX	99	68	0	14	7	0	10	0	0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	223	107	0	73	21	2	20	0	0
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	402	64	1	238	55	7	35	1	1
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	197	30	0	145	10	0	11	0	1
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35	9	0	3	10	0	13	0	0
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	191	23	3	86	46	7	22	1	3
Springfield, MA	19	6	0	4	6	0	3	0	0
Stockton, CA	76	26	0	41	4	0	4	1	0
Syracuse, NY	19	1	0	10	6	0	2	0	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	111	32	0	19	34	1	24	0	1
Toledo, OH	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tucson, AZ	26	10	4	7	5	0	0	0	0
Tulsa, OK	16	4	0	2	2	0	7	1	0
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37	4	0	11	16	0	6	0	0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	344	60	0	136	130	0	17	1	0
Wichita, KS	11	4	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
Worcester, MA	17	1	0	9	7	0	0	0	0
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Total - 102 Areas	**9,189**	**2,681**	**30**	**2,865**	**2,275**	**50**	**1,211**	**25**	**52**
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.

[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person.

Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

See Technical Notes for definition of MSA and Hispanic ethnicity and non-Hispanic race (page 9).

Table 50. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Akron, OH	10	6	(60.0)	4	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	9	3	(33.3)	6	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Albuquerque, NM	16	7	(43.8)	9	(56.3)	0	(0.0)
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13	4	(30.8)	9	(69.2)	0	(0.0)
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	257	123	(47.9)	134	(52.1)	0	(0.0)
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29	18	(62.1)	11	(37.9)	0	(0.0)
Austin-Round Rock, TX	70	31	(44.3)	39	(55.7)	0	(0.0)
Bakersfield, CA	41	10	(24.4)	31	(75.6)	0	(0.0)
Baltimore-Towson, MD	62	22	(35.5)	40	(64.5)	0	(0.0)
Baton Rouge, LA	24	21	(87.5)	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	49	38	(77.6)	11	(22.4)	0	(0.0)
Boise City-Nampa, ID	13	8	(61.5)	5	(38.5)	0	(0.0)
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	194	40	(20.6)	73	(37.6)	81	(41.8)
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41	9	(22.0)	32	(78.0)	0	(0.0)
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	16	10	(62.5)	6	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	29	19	(65.5)	10	(34.5)	0	(0.0)
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	37	27	(73.0)	10	(27.0)	0	(0.0)
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	44	28	(63.6)	16	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Chattanooga, TN-GA	13	7	(53.8)	5	(38.5)	1	(7.7)
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	377	133	(35.3)	244	(64.7)	0	(0.0)
Cincinnati-Middleton, OH-KY-IN	33	20	(60.6)	13	(39.4)	0	(0.0)
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	45	24	(53.3)	21	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
Colorado Springs, CO	8	5	(62.5)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Columbia, SC	26	15	(57.7)	11	(42.3)	0	(0.0)
Columbus, OH	44	14	(31.8)	30	(68.2)	0	(0.0)
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	382	181	(47.4)	201	(52.6)	0	(0.0)
Dayton, OH	15	7	(46.7)	8	(53.3)	0	(0.0)
Denver-Aurora, CO	57	13	(22.8)	44	(77.2)	0	(0.0)
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12	2	(16.7)	10	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84	47	(56.0)	37	(44.0)	0	(0.0)
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	17	8	(47.1)	9	(52.9)	0	(0.0)
El Paso, TX	57	16	(28.1)	41	(71.9)	0	(0.0)
Fresno, CA	67	22	(32.8)	44	(65.7)	1	(1.5)
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19	4	(21.1)	15	(78.9)	0	(0.0)
Greensboro-High Point, NC	22	7	(31.8)	15	(68.2)	0	(0.0)
Greenville, SC	15	8	(53.3)	7	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	15	5	(33.3)	10	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	19	6	(31.6)	13	(68.4)	0	(0.0)
Honolulu, HI	83	26	(31.3)	56	(67.5)	1	(1.2)
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	485	230	(47.4)	255	(52.6)	0	(0.0)
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	58	30	(51.7)	28	(48.3)	0	(0.0)
Jackson, MS	57	54	(94.7)	3	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
Jacksonville, FL	99	75	(75.8)	24	(24.2)	0	(0.0)
Kansas City, MO-KS	39	17	(43.6)	22	(56.4)	0	(0.0)
Knoxville, TN	11	7	(63.6)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Lakeland, FL	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Lancaster, PA	3	2	(66.7)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	84	24	(28.6)	60	(71.4)	0	(0.0)
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	17	14	(82.4)	3	(17.6)	0	(0.0)
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	948	189	(19.9)	749	(79.0)	10	(1.1)
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	29	17	(58.6)	12	(41.4)	0	(0.0)
Madison, WI	13	1	(7.7)	12	(92.3)	0	(0.0)
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	75	23	(30.7)	52	(69.3)	0	(0.0)
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	72	53	(73.6)	19	(26.4)	0	(0.0)
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	295	96	(32.5)	199	(67.5)	0	(0.0)
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	34	20	(58.8)	13	(38.2)	1	(2.9)

Table 50. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	133	24	(18.0)	109	(82.0)	0	(0.0)
Modesto, CA	20	7	(35.0)	13	(65.0)	0	(0.0)
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	75	39	(52.0)	36	(48.0)	0	(0.0)
New Haven-Milford, CT	27	5	(18.5)	22	(81.5)	0	(0.0)
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	71	54	(76.1)	17	(23.9)	0	(0.0)
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	1,240	283	(22.8)	953	(76.9)	4	(0.3)
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7	4	(57.1)	3	(42.9)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma City, OK	33	21	(63.6)	12	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17	2	(11.8)	15	(88.2)	0	(0.0)
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	66	32	(48.5)	34	(51.5)	0	(0.0)
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	48	14	(29.2)	34	(70.8)	0	(0.0)
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	8	4	(50.0)	4	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	195	80	(41.0)	115	(59.0)	0	(0.0)
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	164	45	(27.4)	119	(72.6)	0	(0.0)
Pittsburgh, PA	21	11	(52.4)	9	(42.9)	1	(4.8)
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	72	22	(30.6)	50	(69.4)	0	(0.0)
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	6	2	(33.3)	4	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37	9	(24.3)	28	(75.7)	0	(0.0)
Provo-Orem, UT	4	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Raleigh-Cary, NC	30	13	(43.3)	17	(56.7)	0	(0.0)
Richmond, VA	30	23	(76.7)	7	(23.3)	0	(0.0)
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	145	45	(31.0)	100	(69.0)	0	(0.0)
Rochester, NY	22	14	(63.6)	8	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	118	31	(26.3)	82	(69.5)	5	(4.2)
St. Louis, MO-IL	46	20	(43.5)	26	(56.5)	0	(0.0)
Salt Lake City, UT	20	3	(15.0)	17	(85.0)	0	(0.0)
San Antonio, TX	99	57	(57.6)	42	(42.4)	0	(0.0)
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	223	75	(33.6)	148	(66.4)	0	(0.0)
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	402	89	(22.1)	312	(77.6)	1	(0.2)
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	197	20	(10.2)	174	(88.3)	3	(1.5)
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	35	18	(51.4)	15	(42.9)	2	(5.7)
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	7	5	(71.4)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	191	36	(18.8)	155	(81.2)	0	(0.0)
Springfield, MA	19	11	(57.9)	5	(26.3)	3	(15.8)
Stockton, CA	76	25	(32.9)	51	(67.1)	0	(0.0)
Syracuse, NY	19	4	(21.1)	15	(78.9)	0	(0.0)
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	111	59	(53.2)	50	(45.0)	2	(1.8)
Toledo, OH	3	0	(0.0)	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tucson, AZ	26	8	(30.8)	18	(69.2)	0	(0.0)
Tulsa, OK	16	12	(75.0)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	37	23	(62.2)	14	(37.8)	0	(0.0)
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	344	61	(17.7)	283	(82.3)	0	(0.0)
Wichita, KS	11	2	(18.2)	9	(81.8)	0	(0.0)
Worcester, MA	17	2	(11.8)	15	(88.2)	0	(0.0)
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	5	2	(40.0)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)
Total - 102 Areas	**9,189**	**3,173**	**(34.5)**	**5,900**	**(64.2)**	**116**	**(1.3)**
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	46	43	(93.5)	3	(6.5)	0	(0.0)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: See Technical Notes for definition of MSA (page 9).

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Surveillance Slide Set 2009

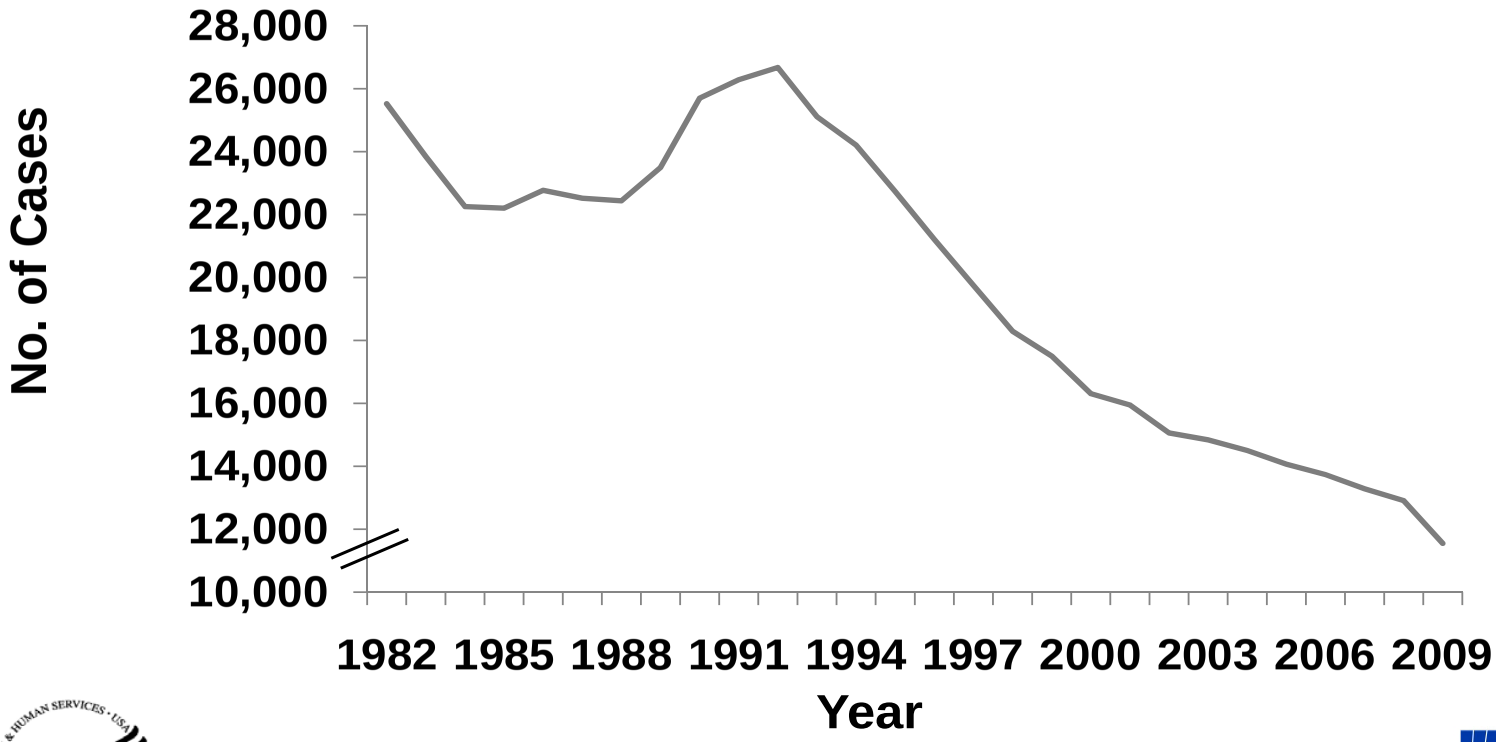
Tuberculosis in the United States

National Tuberculosis Surveillance System
Highlights from 2009

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Surveillance Slide #2

Reported TB Cases*
United States, 1982–2009



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

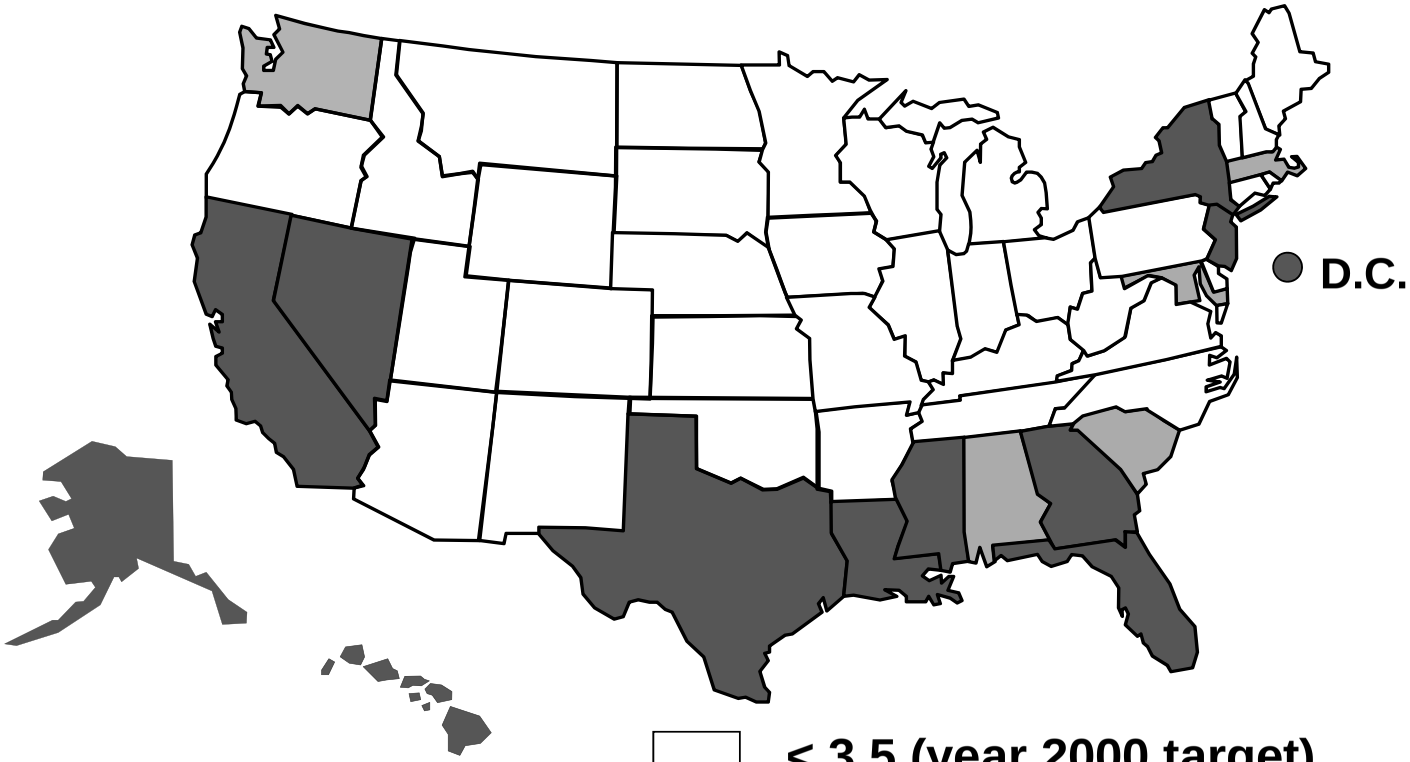
TB Morbidity
United States, 2003–2009

Year	No.	Rate*
2003	14,836	5.1
2004	14,499	4.9
2005	14,064	4.8
2006	13,734	4.6
2007	13,280	4.4
2008	12,906	4.2
2009	11,545	3.8

*Cases per 100,000, updated as of July 1, 2010.

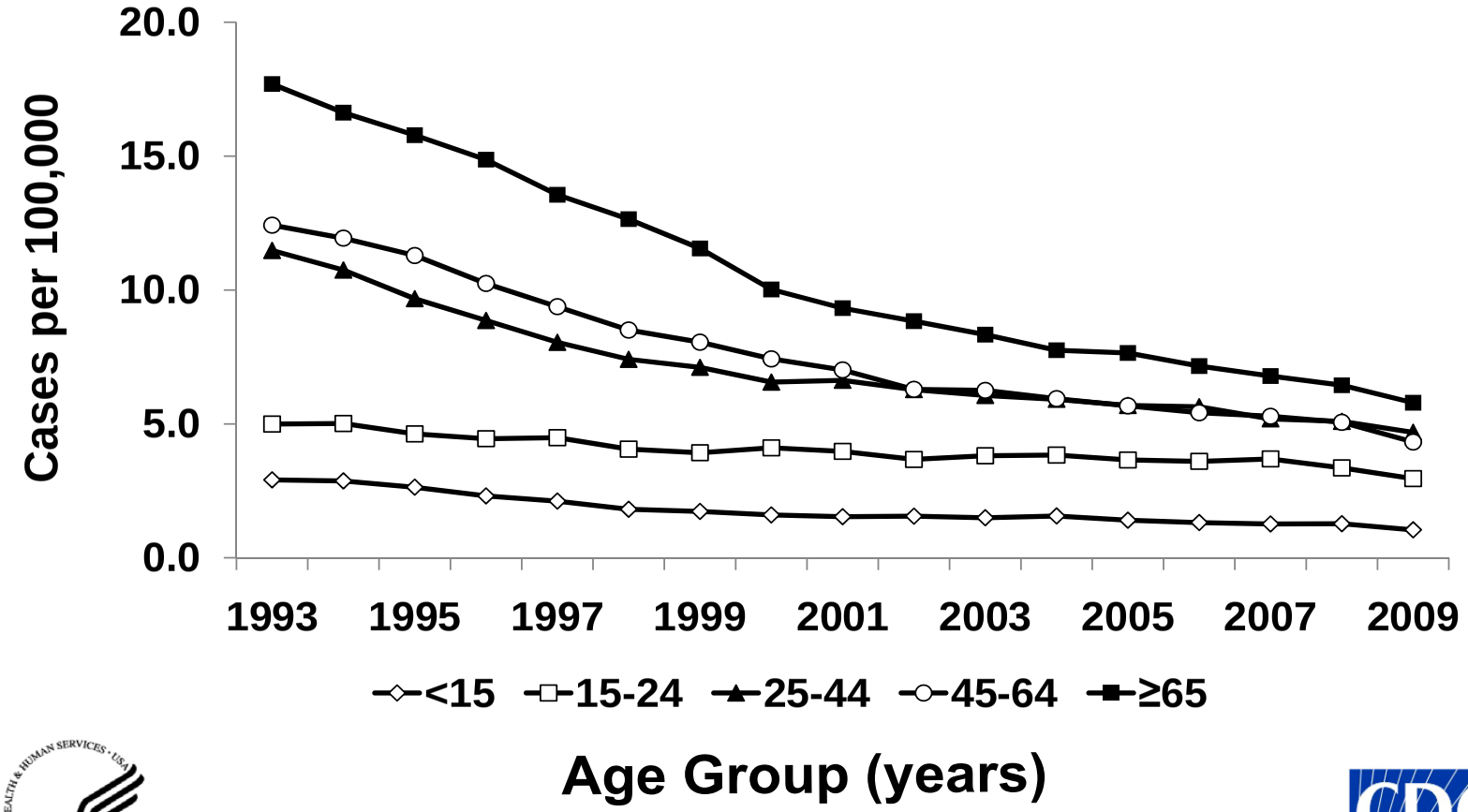
Surveillance Slide #4

TB Case Rates,* United States, 2009



*Cases per 100,000.

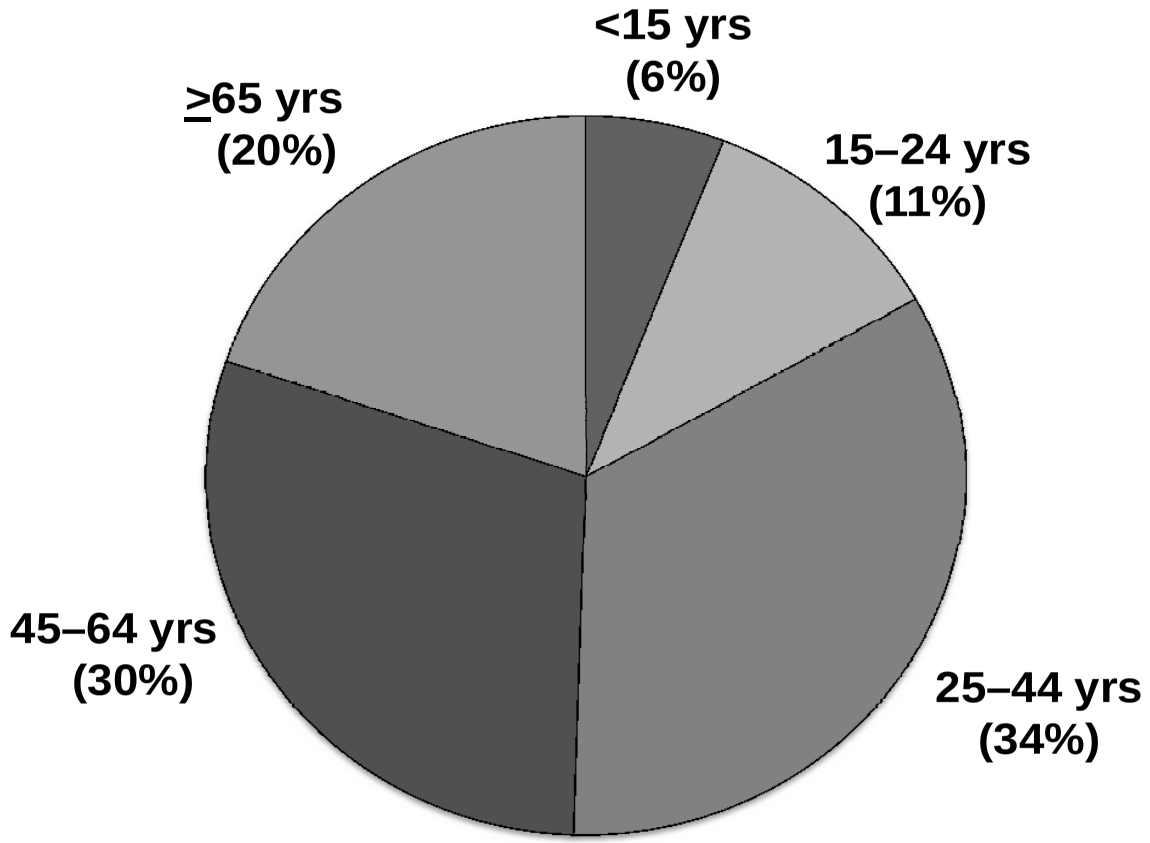
TB Case Rates* by Age Group United States, 1993–2009



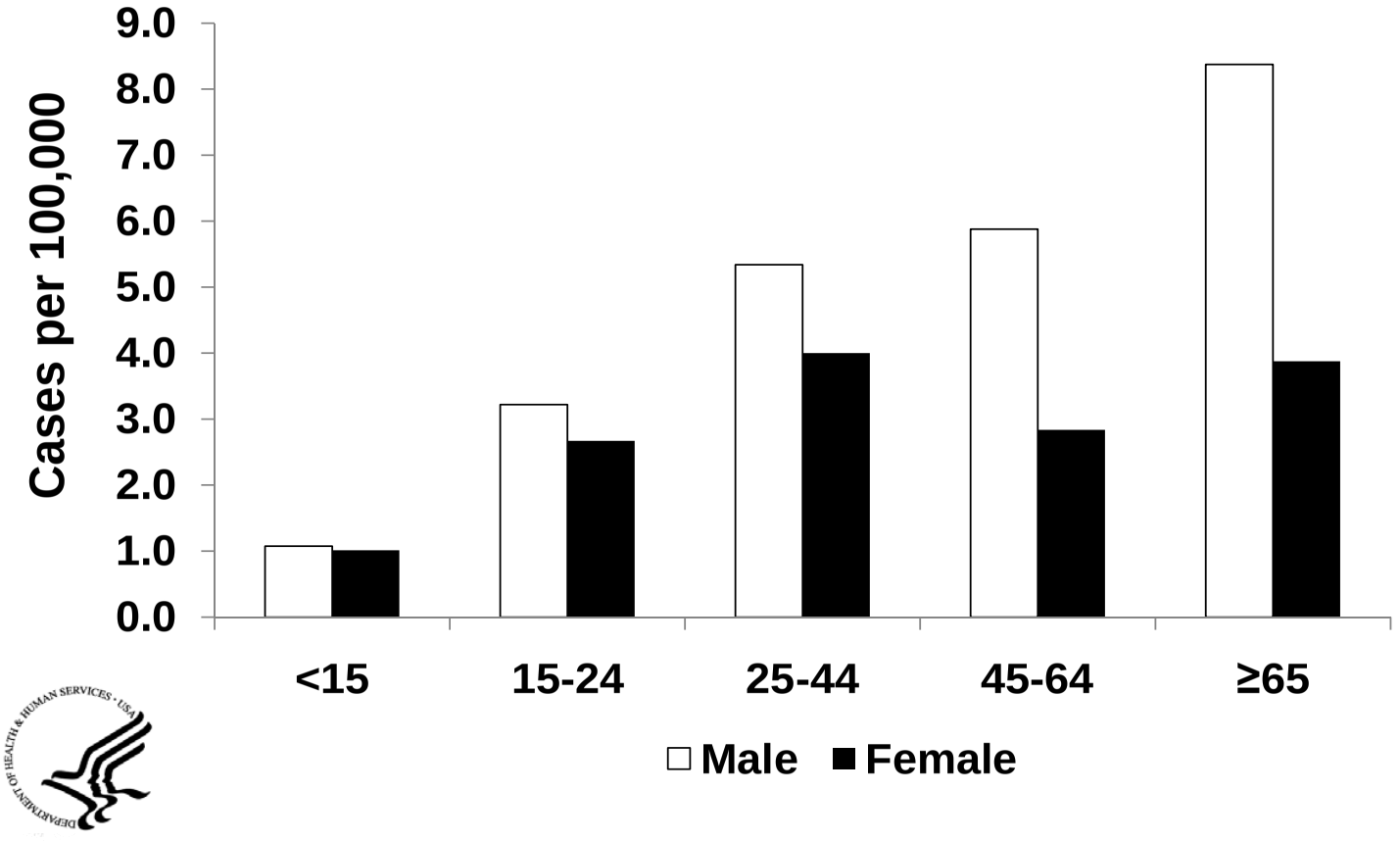
*Updated as of July 1, 2010

Surveillance Slide #6

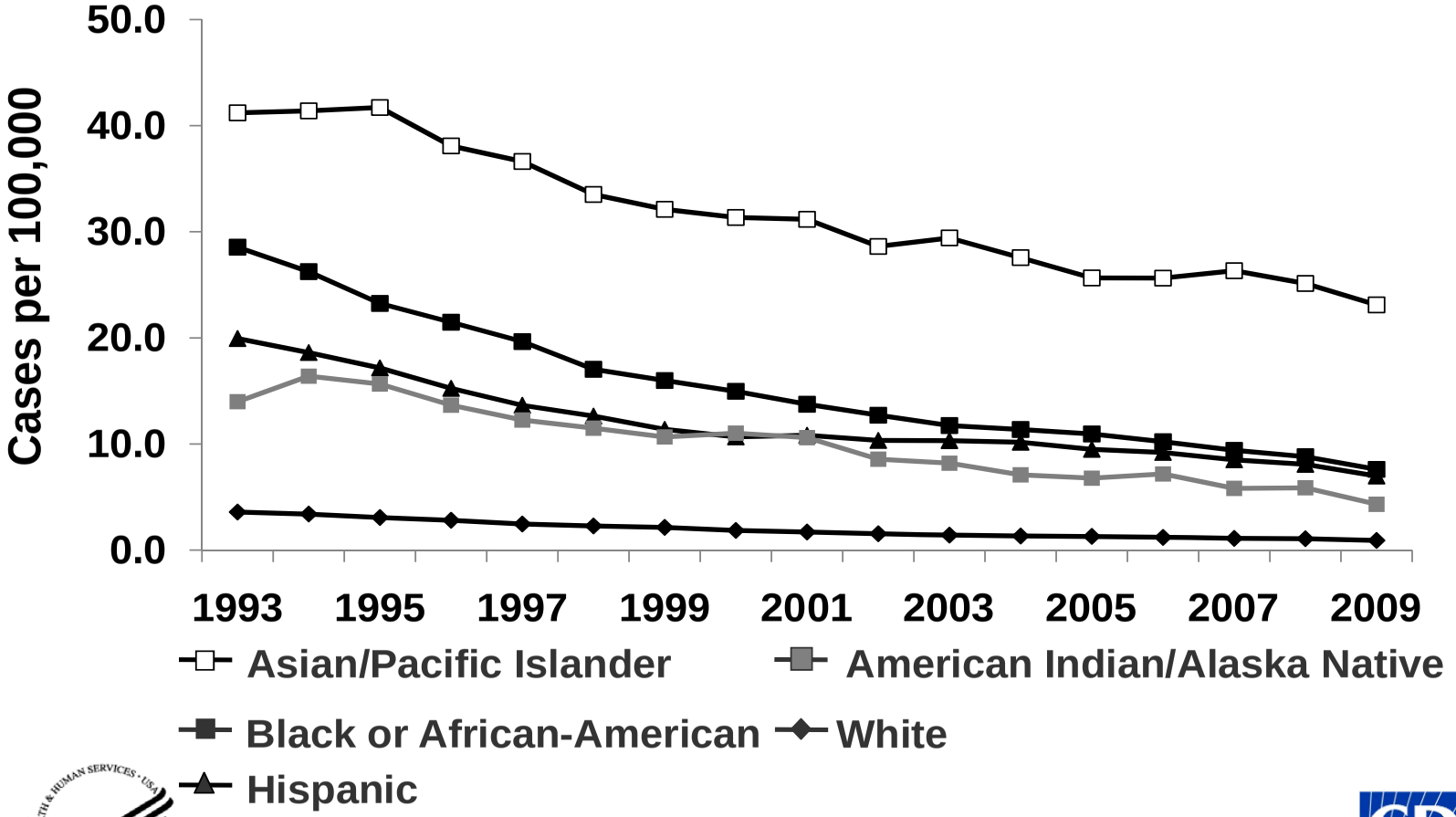
Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 2009



TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2009

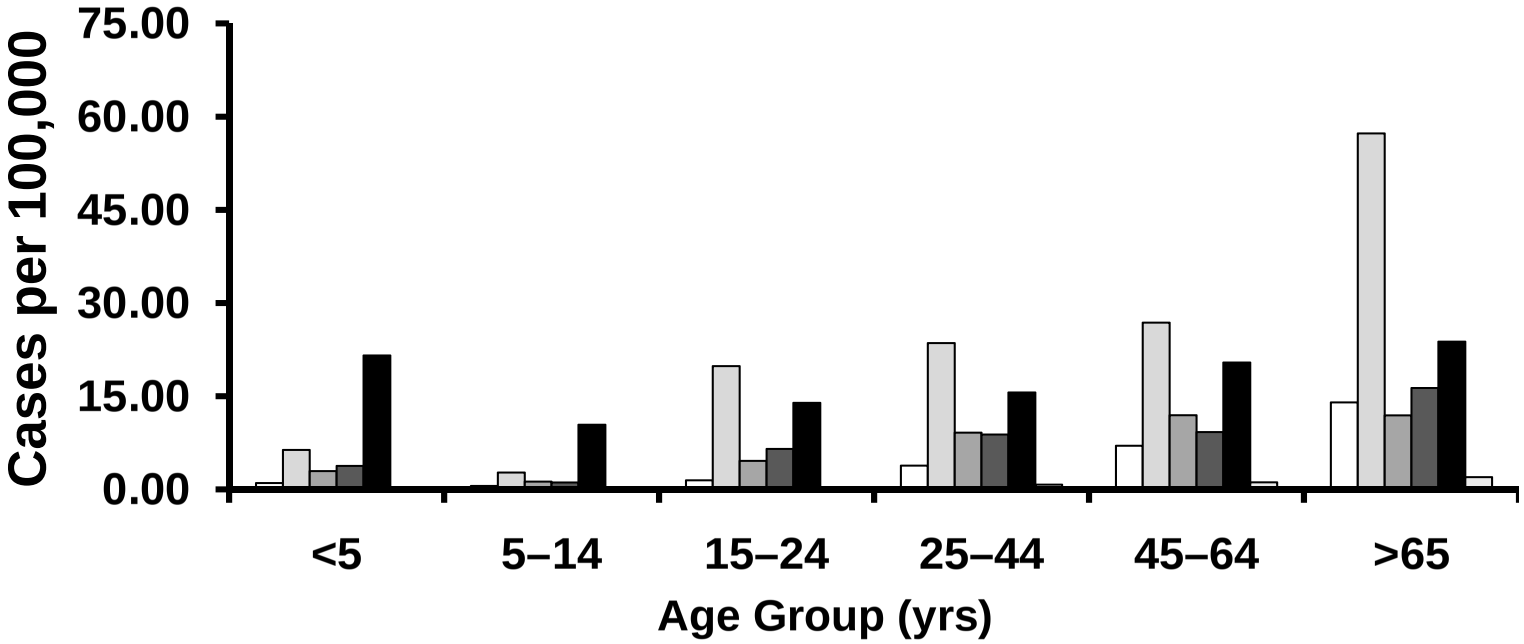


TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity*
United States, 1993–2009**



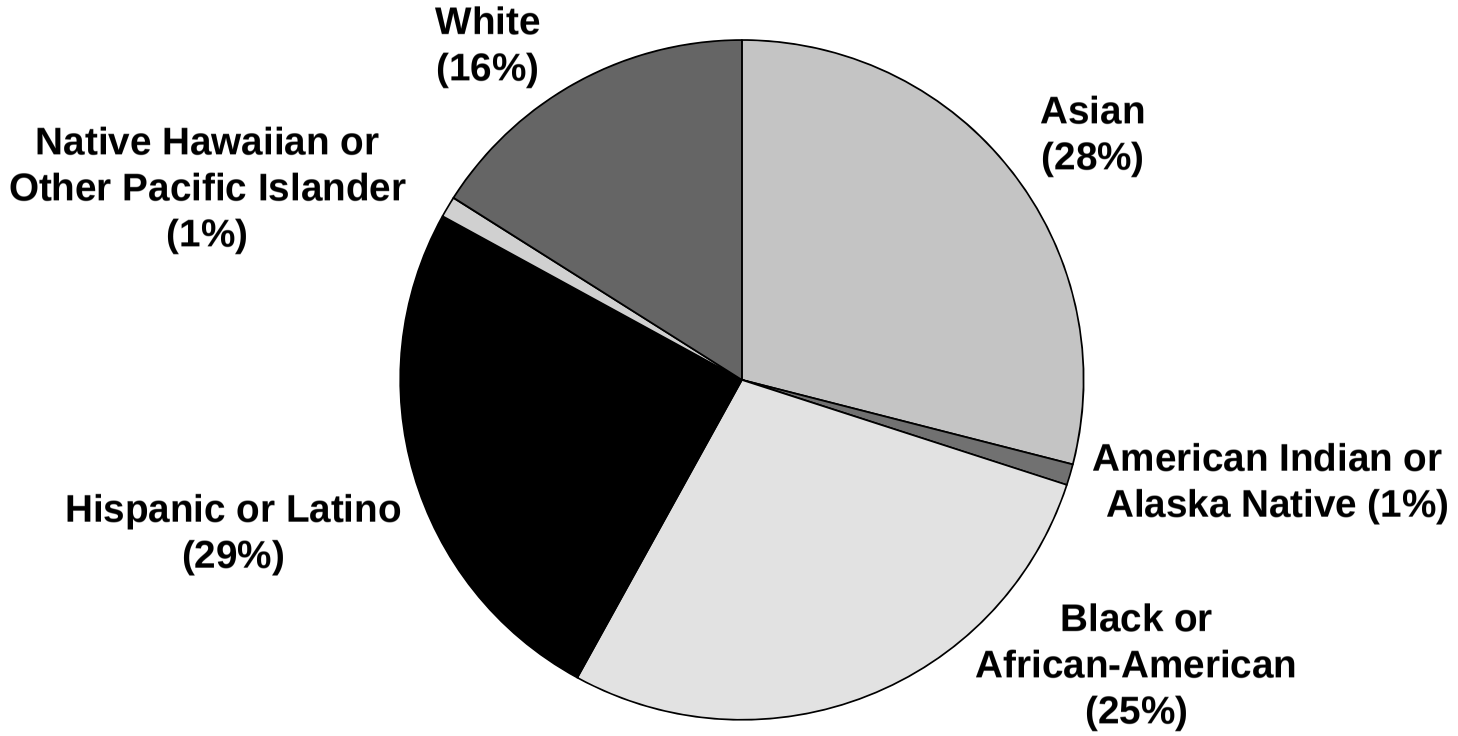
*All races are non-Hispanic. In 2003, Asian/Pacific Islander category includes persons who reported race as Asian only and/or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.
**Updated as of July 1, 2010.

TB Case Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2009



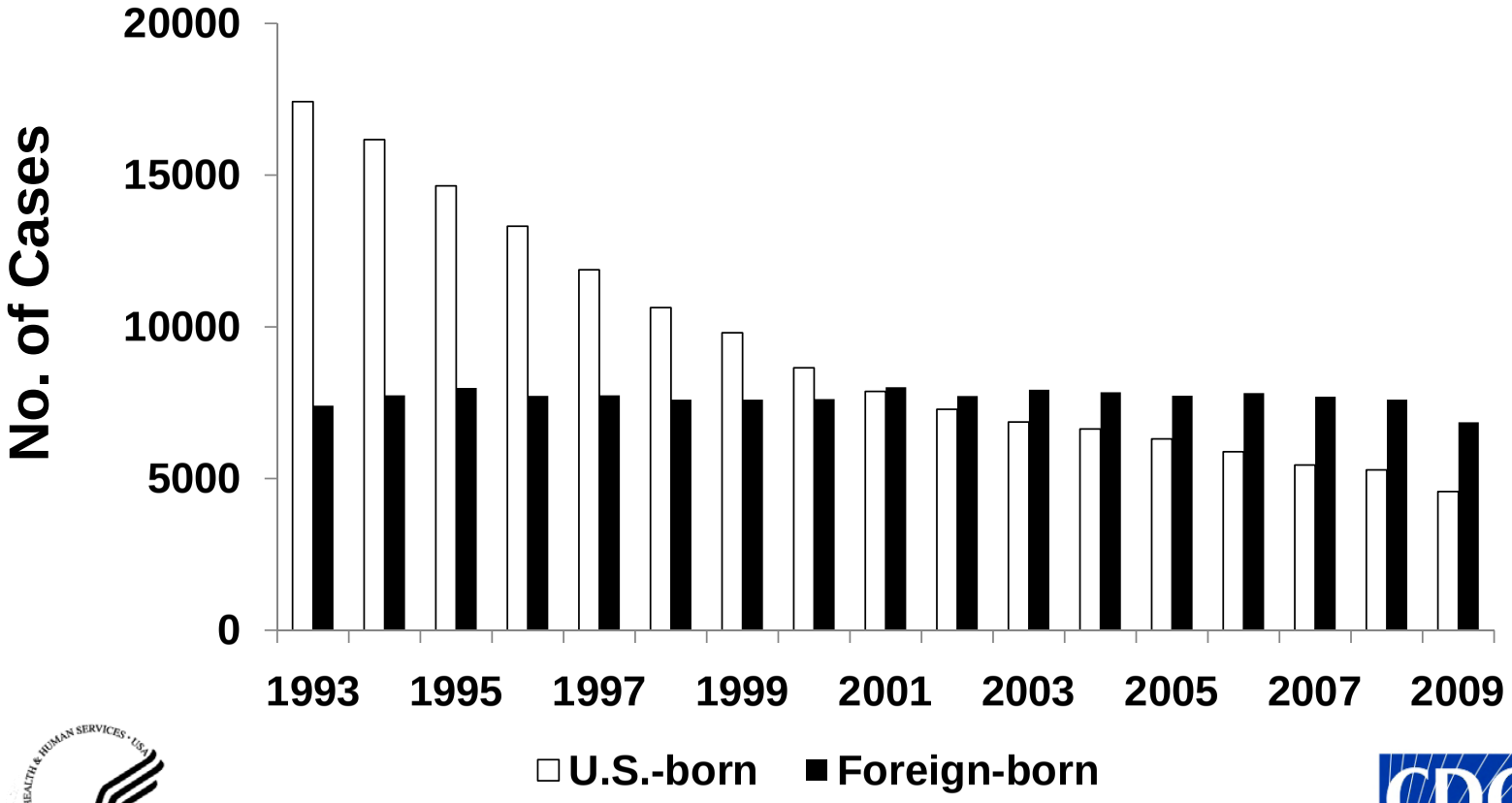
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity* United States, 2009



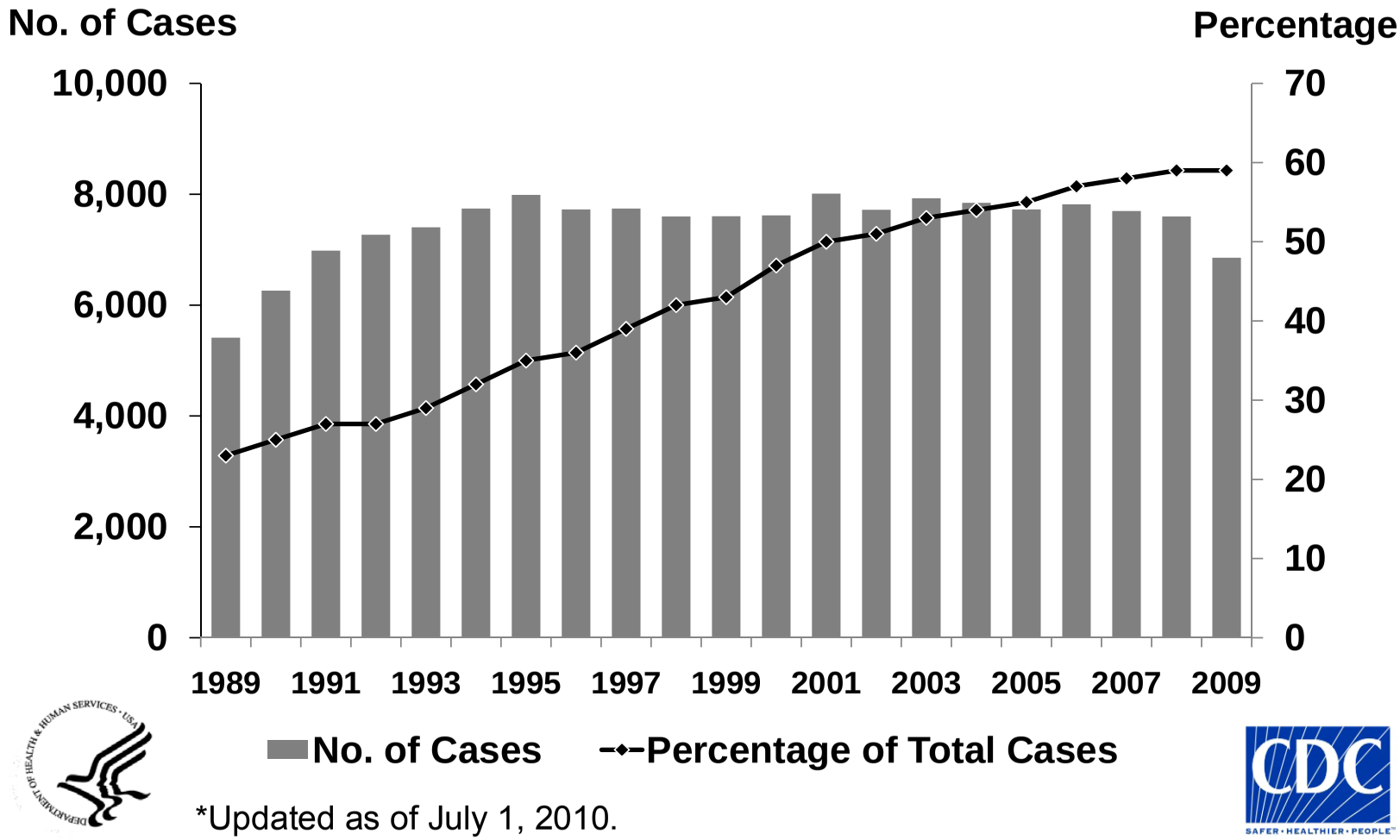
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

Number of TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2009*



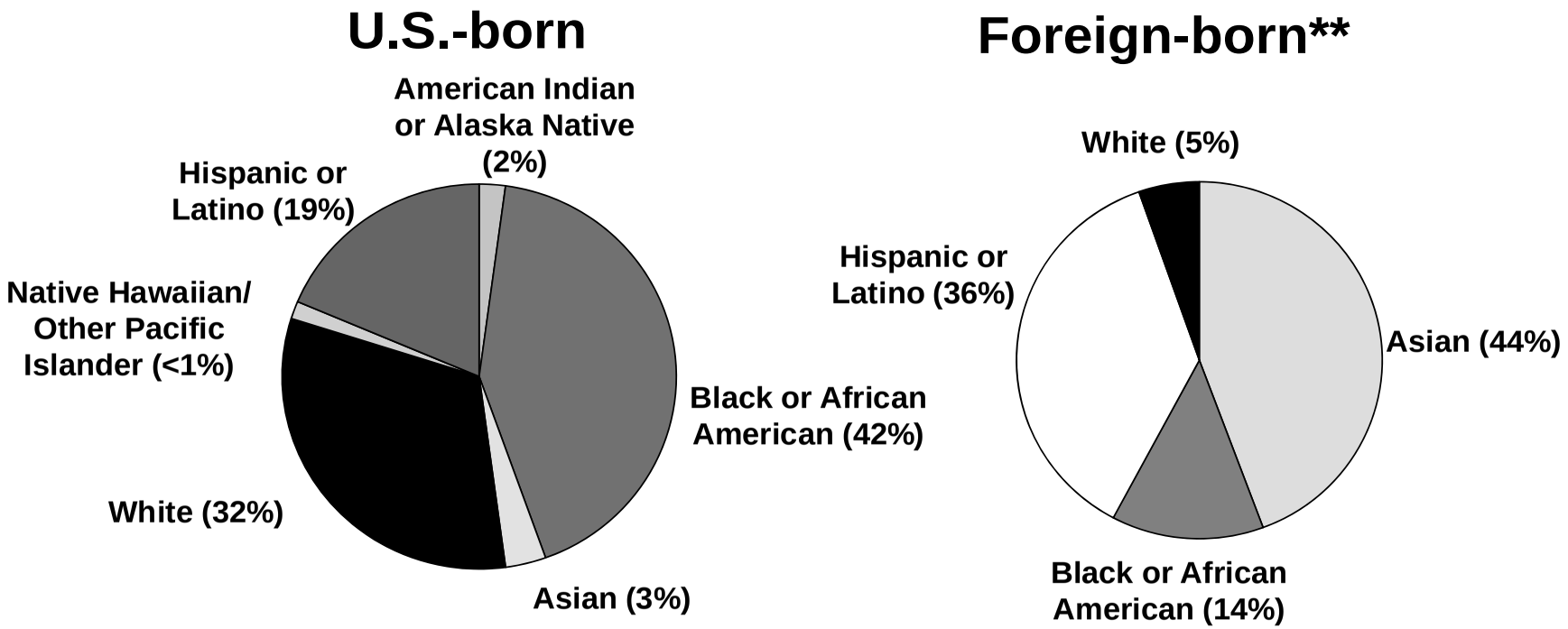
*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1989–2009*



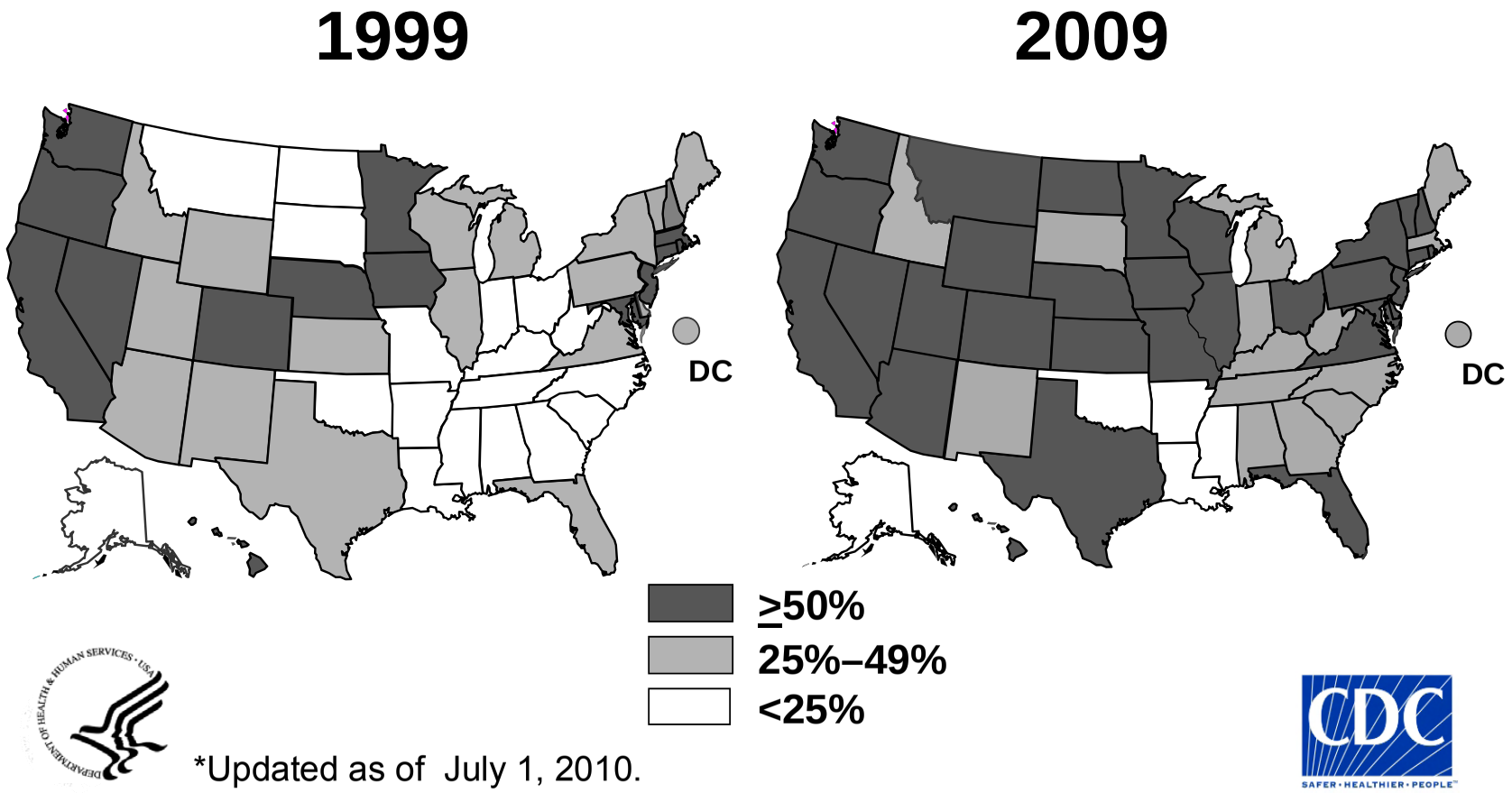
*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2009

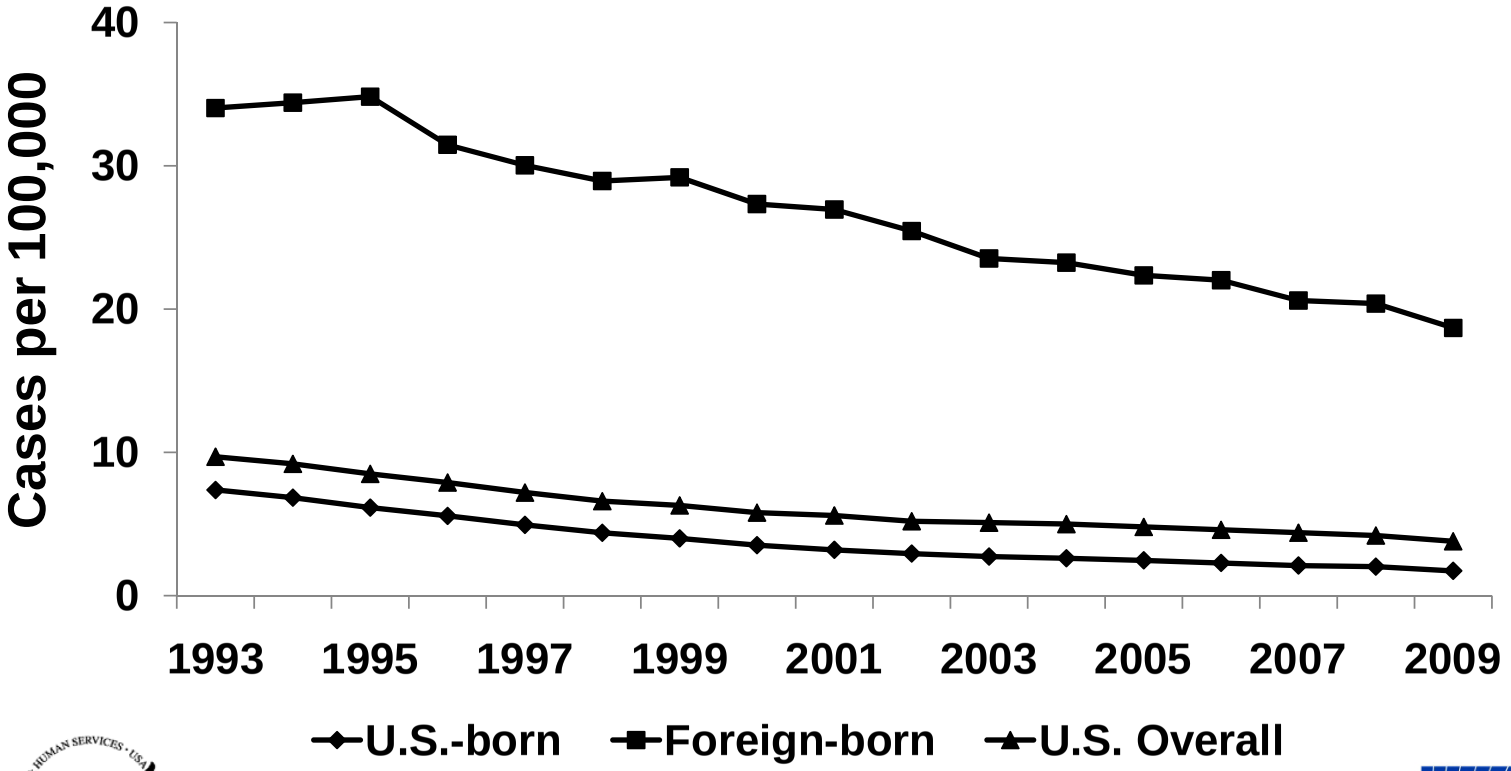


*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.
**American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander accounted for less than 1% of foreign-born cases and are not shown.

Percentage of TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons, United States*

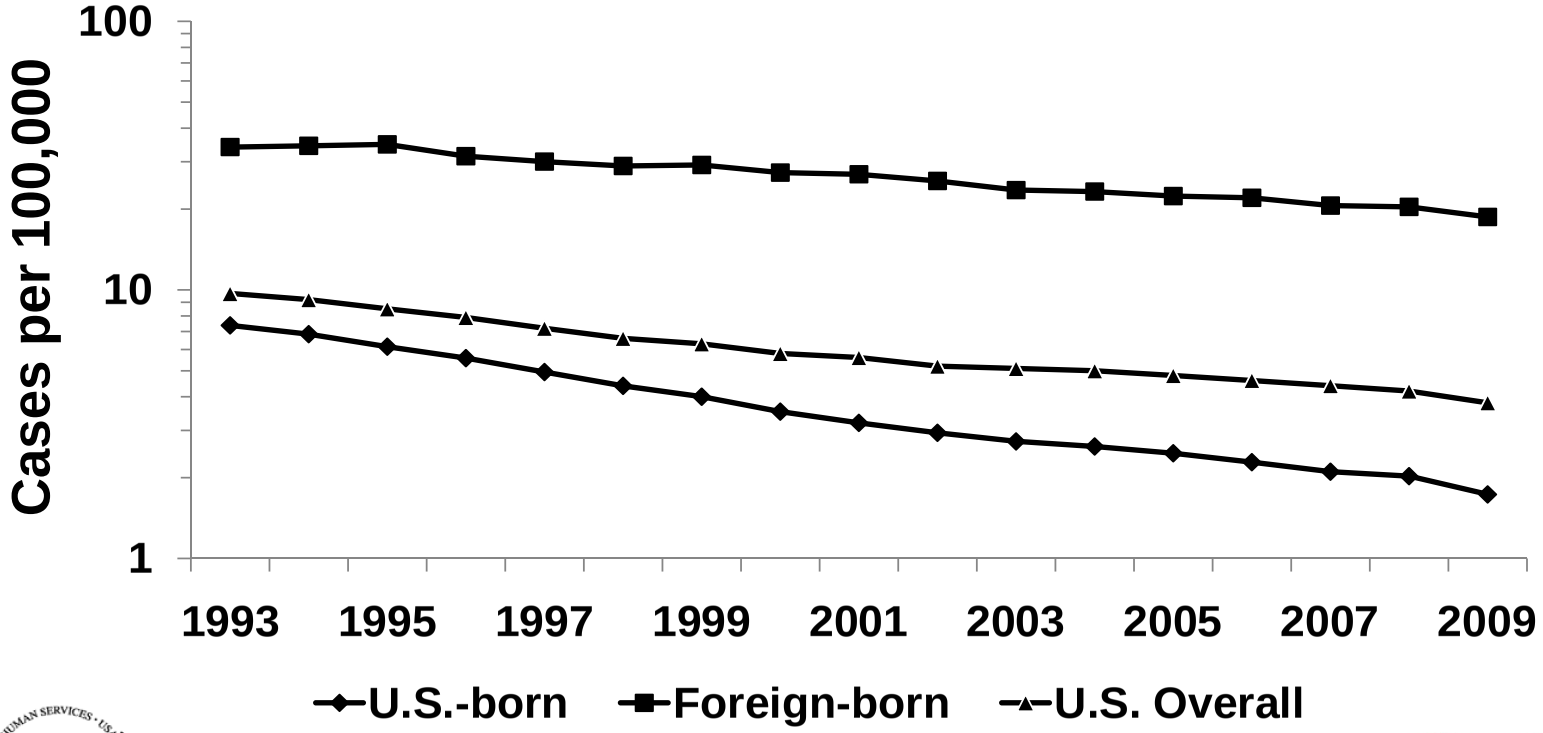


TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2009*



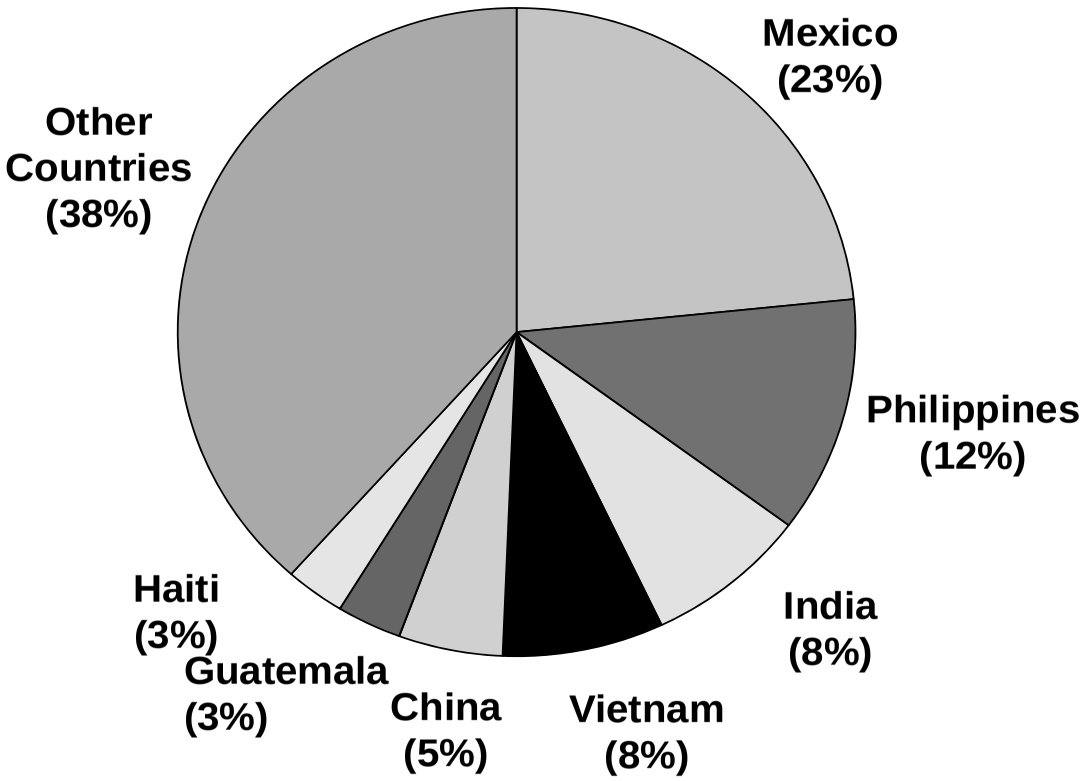
*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States,* 1993–2009**

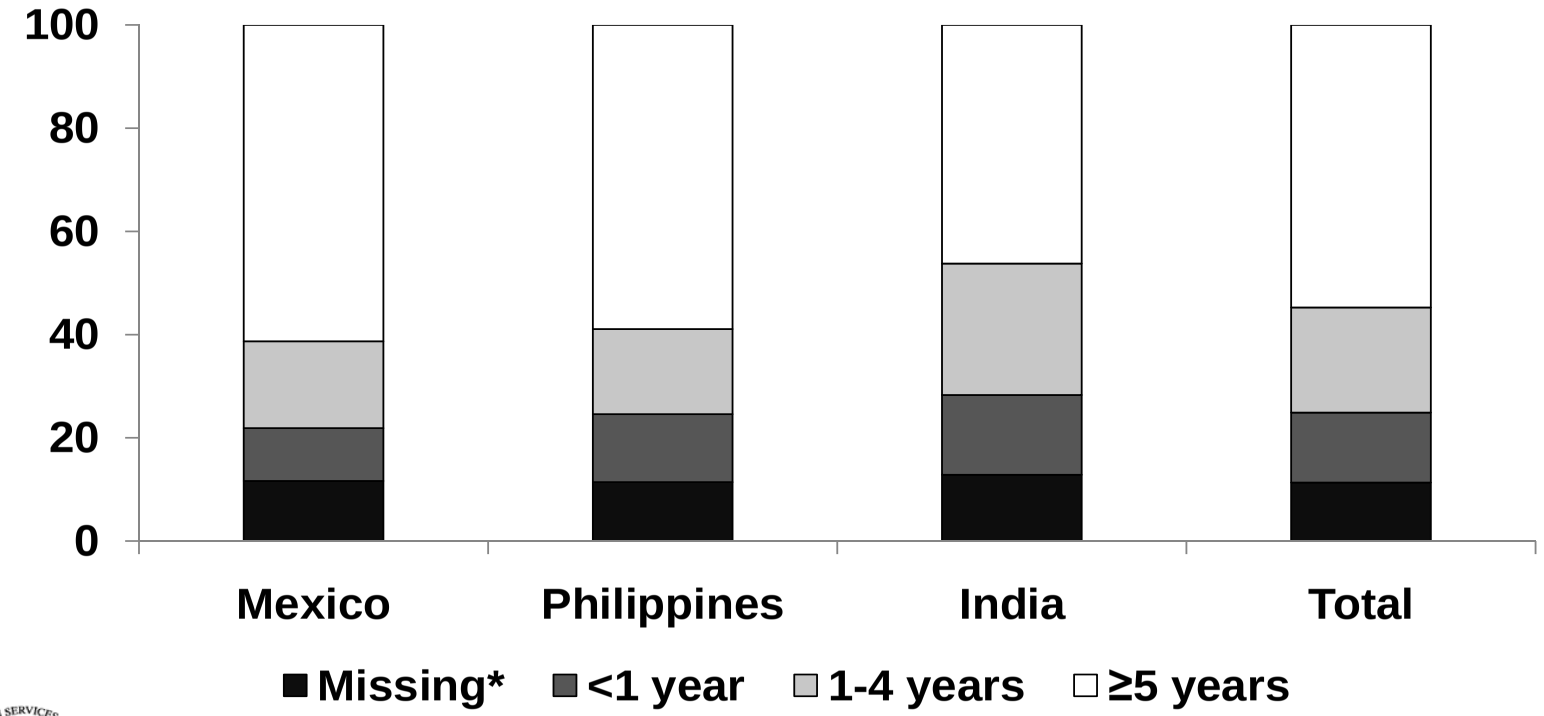


*Includes the same data as slide 15, but rates presented on a logarithmic scale.
**Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Countries of Birth of Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB United States, 2009

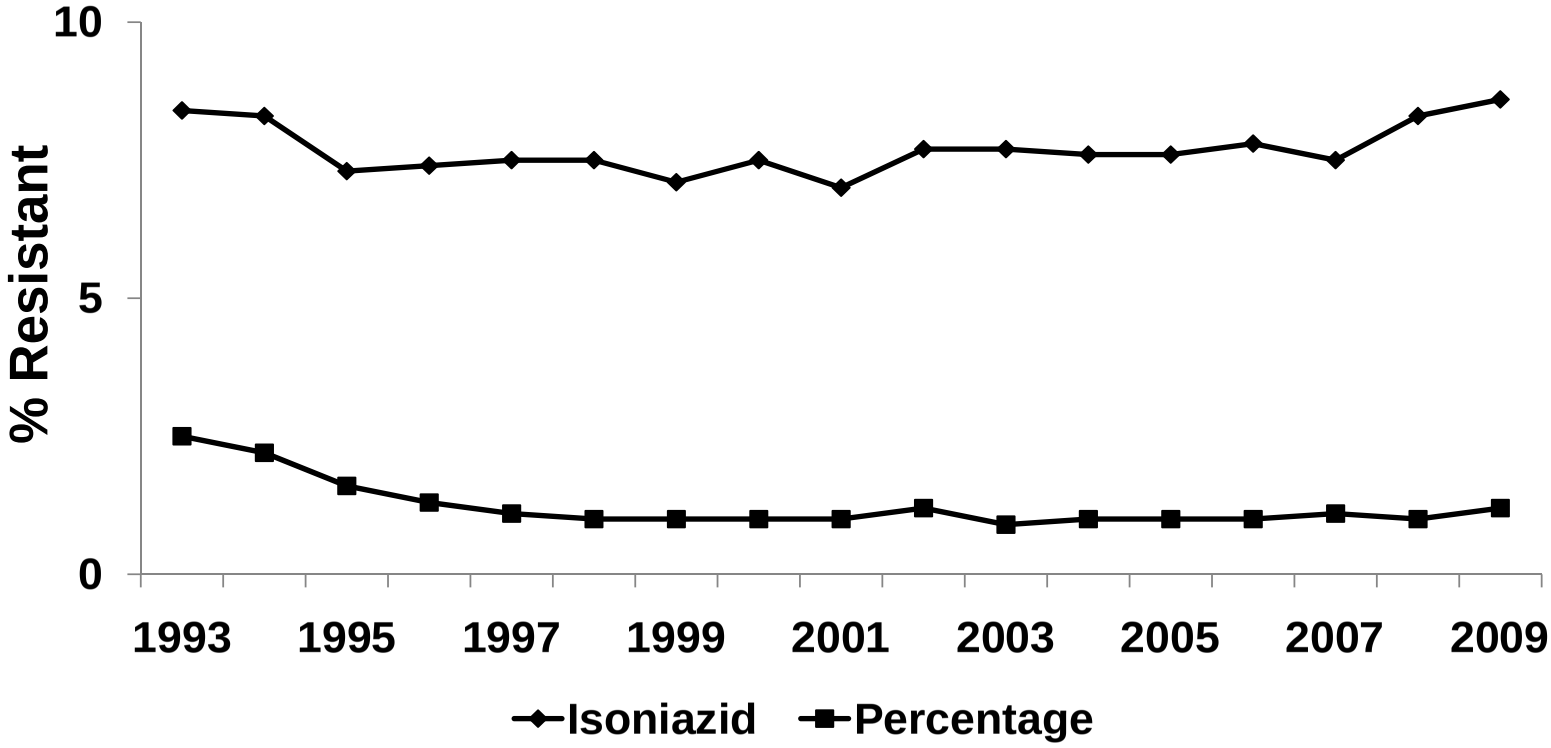


Percent of Foreign-born with TB by Time of Residence in U.S. Prior to Diagnosis, 2009



* Foreign-born TB patients for whom information on length of residence in the U.S. prior to diagnosis is unknown or missing.

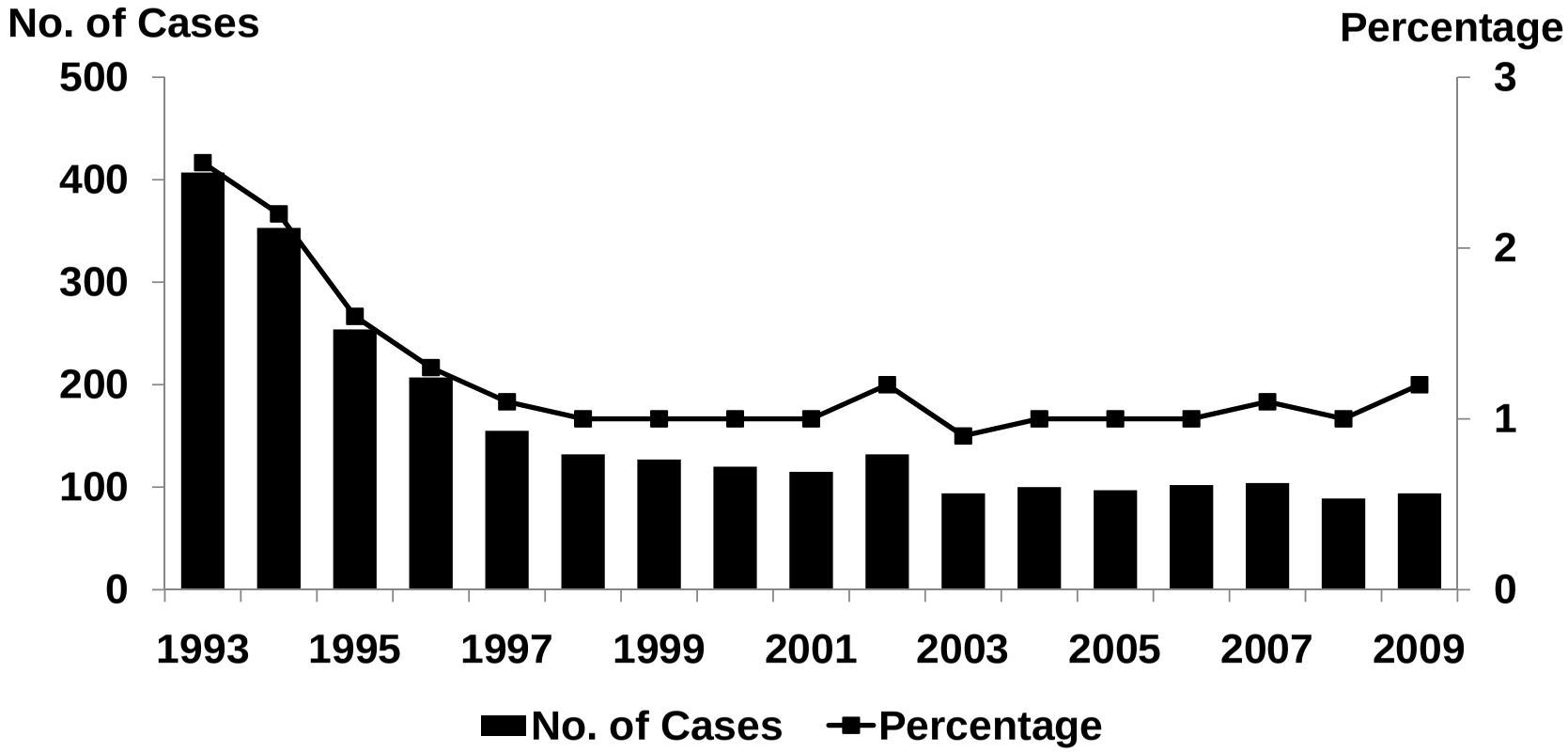
Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB. Multidrug resistant TB (MDR TB) is defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

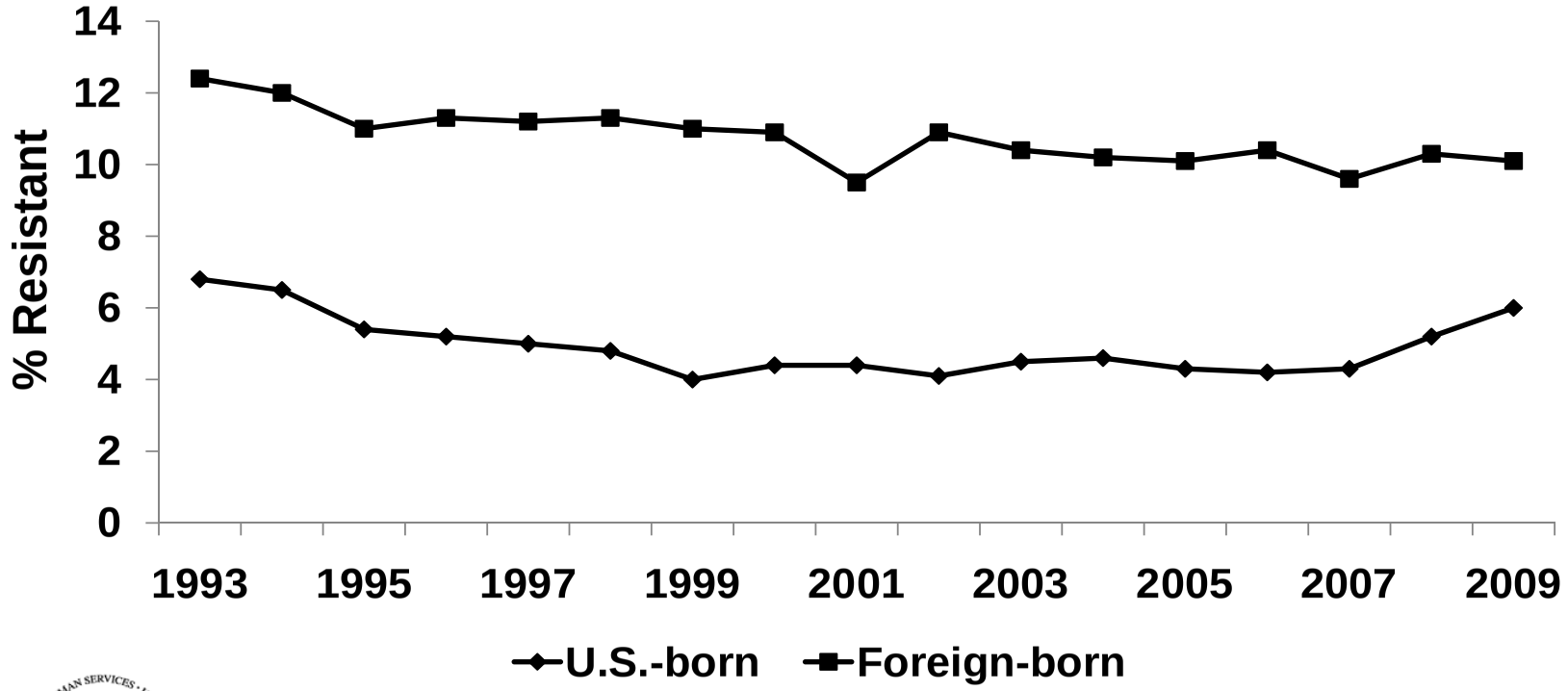
Primary MDR TB
United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.
MDR TB defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

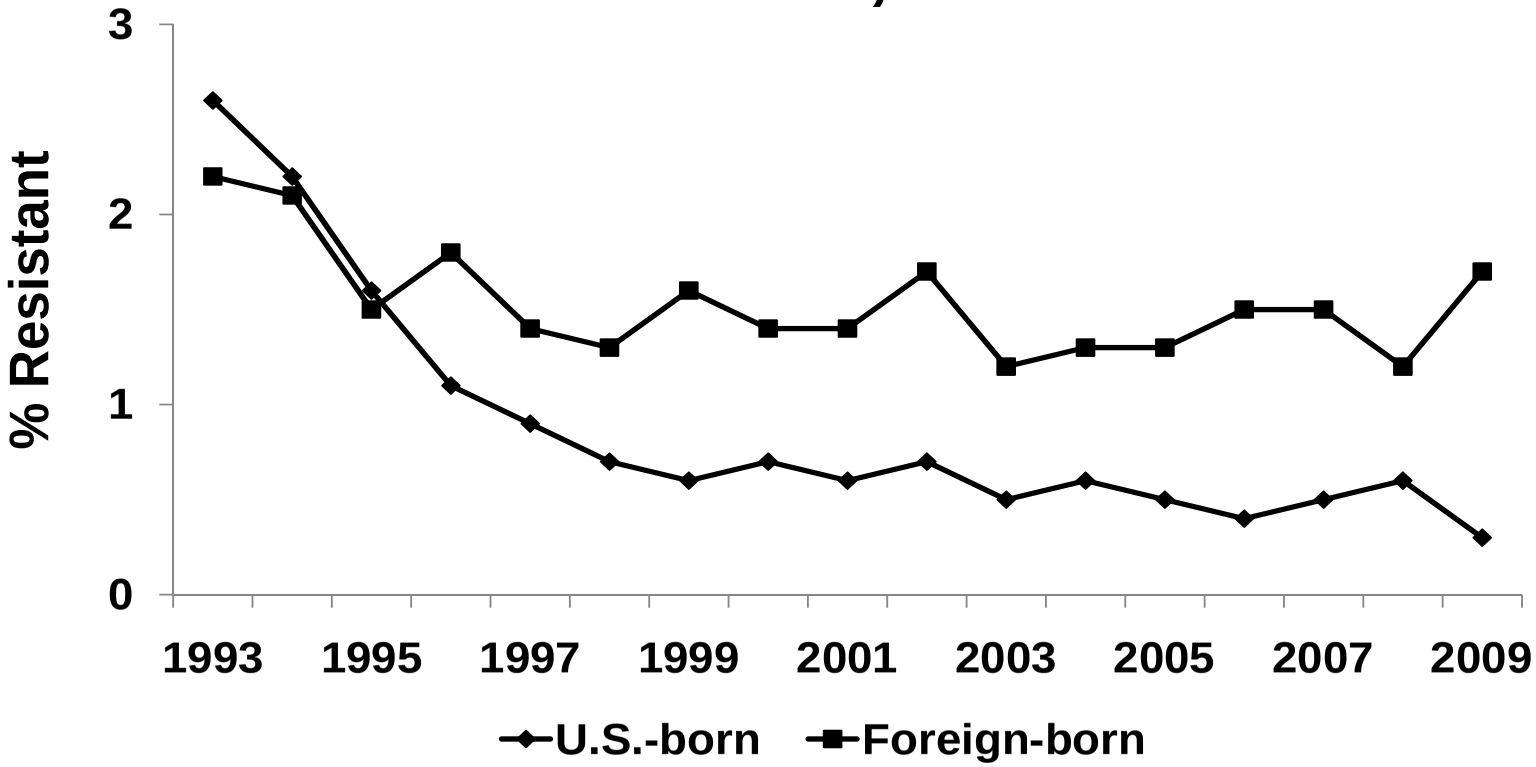
Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.

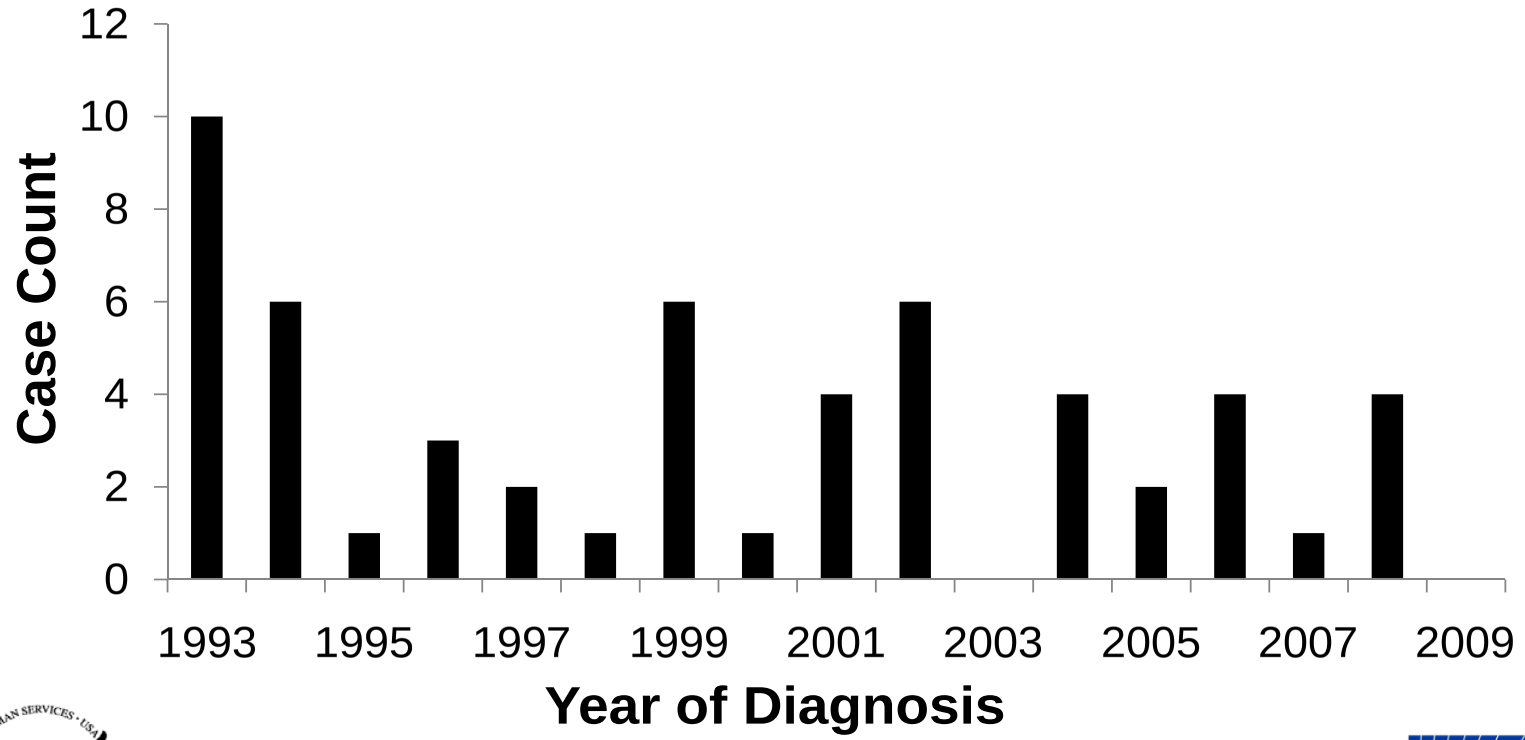
Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.
MDR TB defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

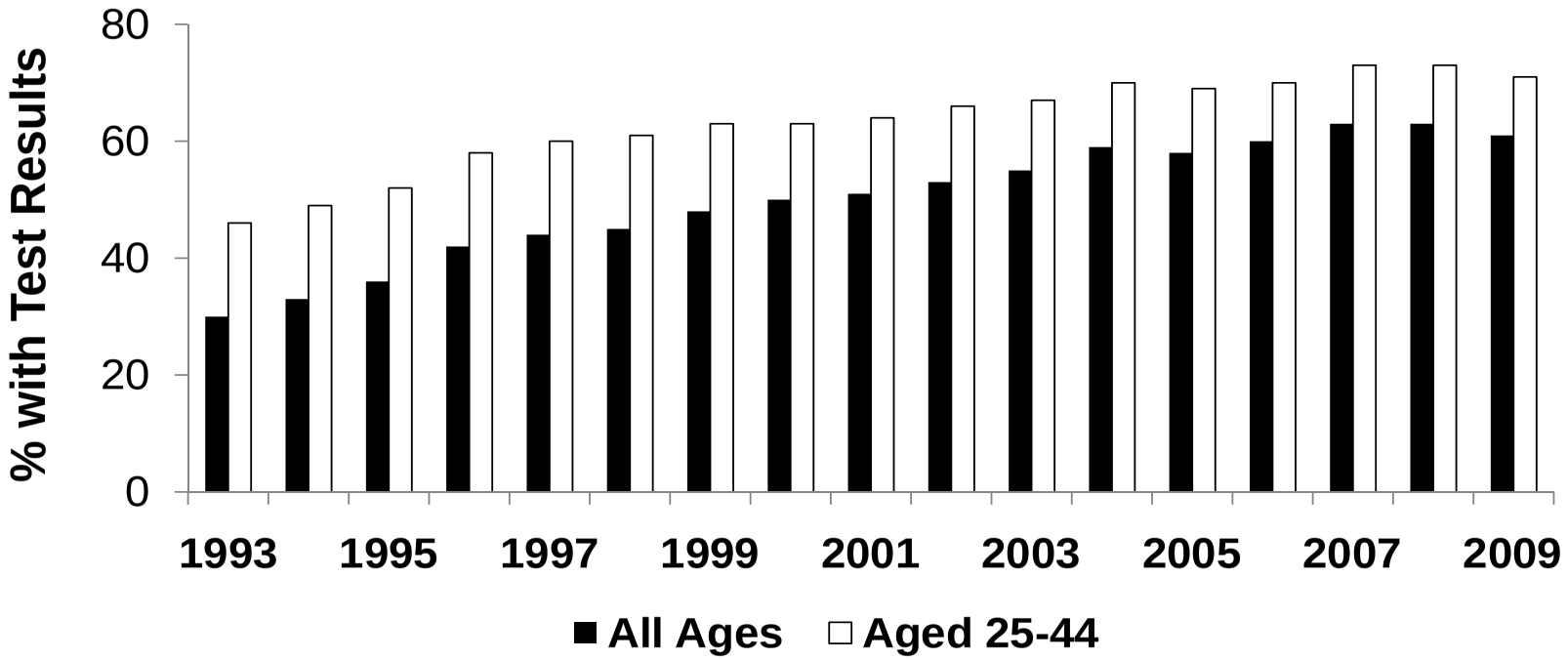
XDR TB Case Count defined on Initial DST† by Year, 1993–2009*



†Drug susceptibility test.
*Reported incident cases as of July 1, 2010.
Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB) is defined as resistance to isoniazid and rifampin, plus resistance to any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable second-line anti-TB drugs.

Surveillance Slide #24

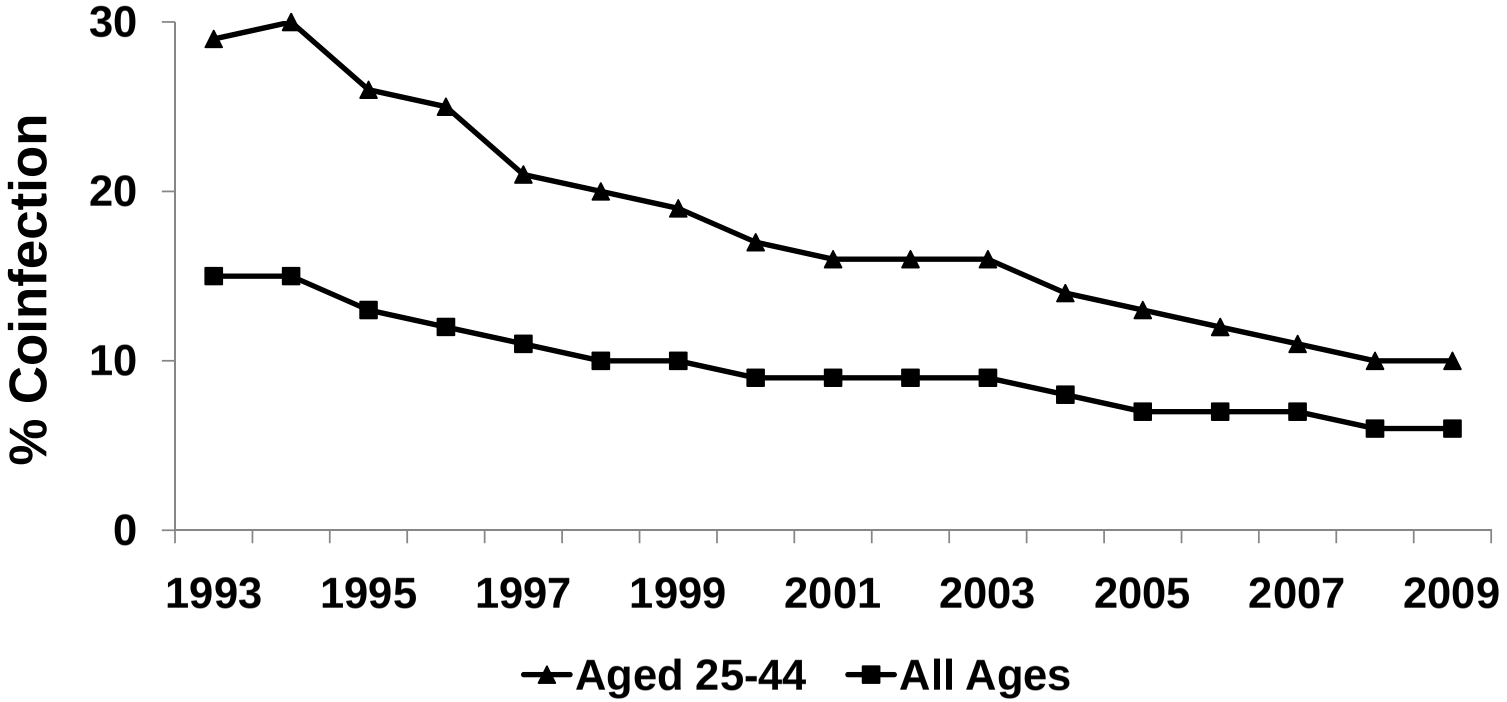
Reporting of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Includes TB patients with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results. Persons from California reported with AIDS only through 2004. (HIV test results are not reported from California)

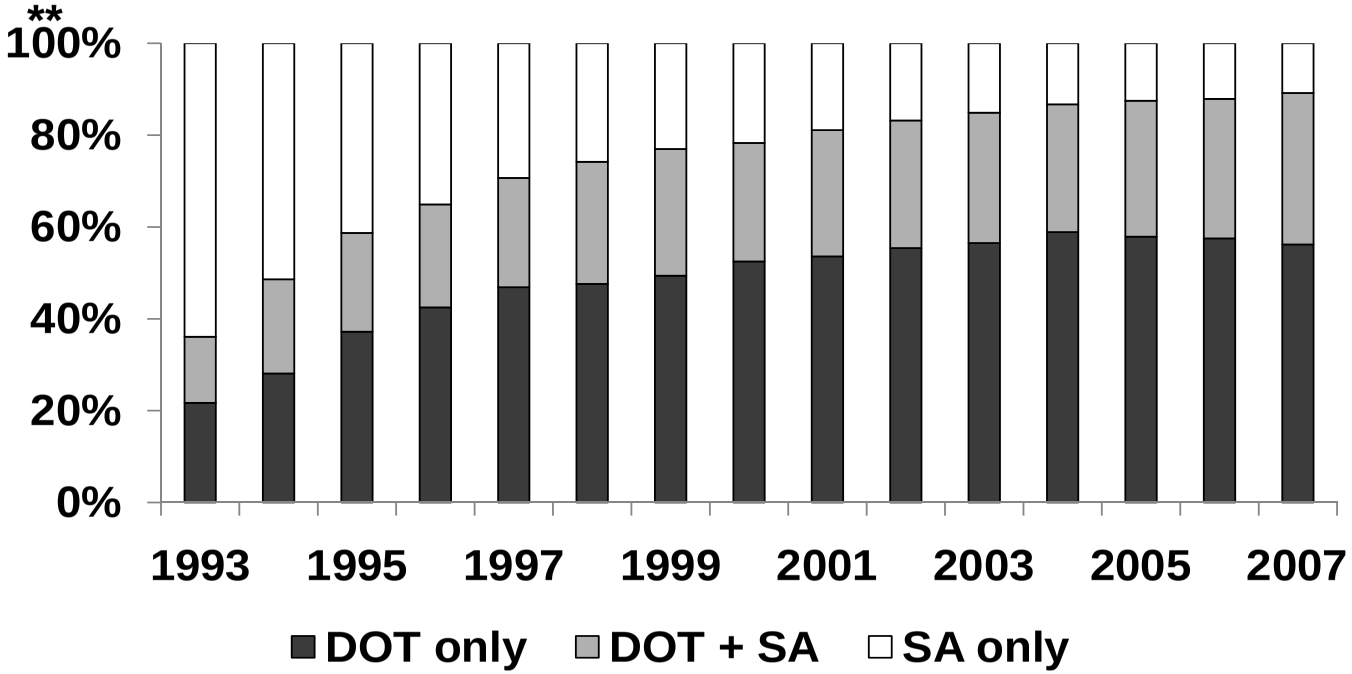
Estimated HIV Coinfection in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2009*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

Note: Minimum estimates based on reported HIV-positive status among all TB cases in the age group.

Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB United States, 1993–2007*

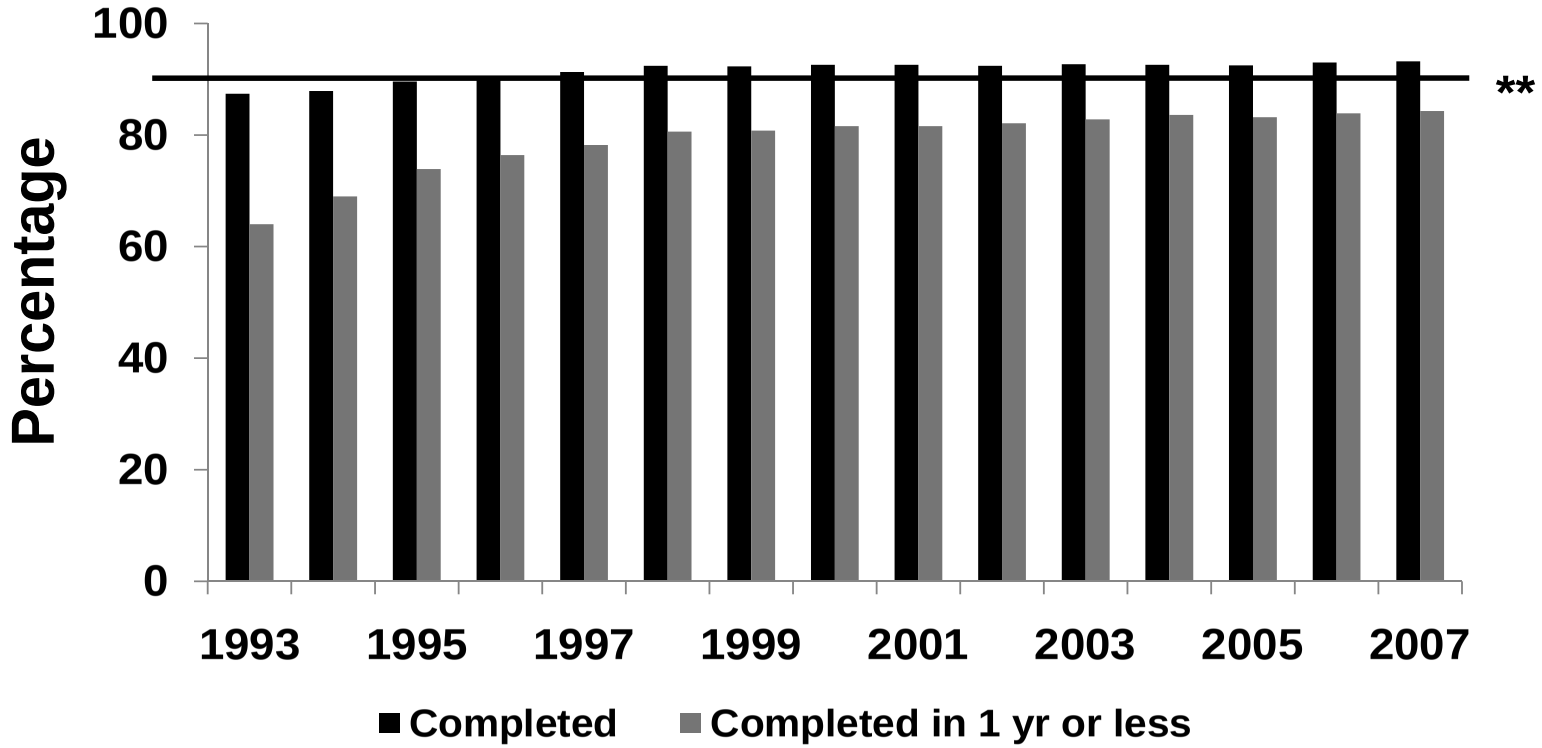


*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

**Percentage of total cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, and excluding cases with missing or unknown mode of treatment administration.

Directly observed therapy (DOT); Self-administered therapy (SA)

Completion of TB Therapy United States, 1993–2007*



*Updated as of July 1, 2010.

**Healthy People 2010 target: 90% completed in 1 yr or less.
Note: Excludes persons with initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture.

Tuberculosis in the United States

National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Highlights from 2009

Slide 1 (title slide). Tuberculosis in the United States—National Tuberculosis Surveillance System, Highlights from 2009. This slide set was prepared by the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). It provides trends for the recent past and highlights from data collected through the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System for 2009. Since 1953, through the cooperation of state and local health departments, CDC has collected information on the newly reported cases of tuberculosis (TB) disease in the United States. The data presented here were collected via the revised TB case report introduced in 2009. Currently, each individual TB case report (Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis or RVCT) is submitted electronically to CDC. The data for this slide set are based on updates received by CDC as of July 1, 2010. All case counts and rates for years 1993–2009 have been updated.

Slide 2. Reported TB Cases, United States, 1982–2009. The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and 2009 marked the seventeenth year of decline in the total number of TB cases reported in the United States since the peak of the resurgence. From 1992 until 2002, the total number of TB cases decreased 5%–7% annually. From 2002 to 2003, however, the total number of TB cases decreased by only 1.4%. In 2009, a total of 11,545 cases were reported from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This represents a decline of 10.5% from 2008 and of approximately 56.7% from 1992.

Slide 3. TB Morbidity, United States, 2003-2009. This slide provides the total number of reported U.S. TB cases and the associated TB rates for each of the past 7 years. Rate is defined as cases per 100,000 population. The number of TB cases decreased from 14,836 in 2003 to 11,545 in 2009, and the TB rate also decreased from 5.1 in 2003 to 3.8 in 2009.

Slide 4. TB Case Rates, United States, 2009. This map shows TB rates for 2009. Thirty-four states had a rate of less than or equal to 3.5 TB cases per 100,000, the interim goal for the year 2000 established by the Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis. This group of states has remained fairly constant over the last decade; five states (CT, MI, NM, OR, and PA) joined the group in 2000, one state (MO) joined the group in 2001 (also in 1998 for one year only), and one state (KY) joined the group in 2003. In 2008, five more states (AZ, AR, OK, RI and WA) joined the group but one state (MA) left the group. In 2009, four more states (NC, TN, VA, IL, MN) joined the group but one state (WA) left the group. Eleven states and the District of Columbia (DC) reported a rate above the 2009 national average of 3.8 cases per 100,000: AK, CA, NV, FL, GA, HI, LA, MS, NJ, NY, and TX. These eleven states and DC accounted for 63% of the national total and experienced substantial overall decreases in cases and rates from 1992 through 2009.

Slide 5. TB Case Rates by Age Group, United States, 1993–2009. This slide shows the last 17 years' declining trend in TB rates by age group. The largest declines occurred in persons 65 years and older (from 17.7 per 100,000 in 1993 to 5.8 in 2009), in adults aged 45 to 64 years (from 12.4 to 4.3), in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 11.5 to 4.7), and in children under 15 years of age (from 2.9 to 1.0), each group having decreased more than 50%. The rate declined by 40% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.0 to 3.0).

Slide 6. Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 2009. This pie chart shows the age distribution of persons reported with TB in 2009. Six percent were children under 15 years of age, 11% were age 15 to 24, 34% were age 25 to 44, 30% were age 45 to 64, and 20% were at least 65 years old.

Slide 7. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2009. This slide graphs the TB rates in 2009 by age group and sex. It shows that rates tended to increase with age, ranging from a low of 1 per 100,000 in children under 15 to a high of 8.4 per 100,000 in men 65 years and older. The rates in men 45 years and older were approximately twice those in same-age women.

Slide 8. TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1993–2009. This slide shows the declining trend in TB rates by race/ethnicity during the last 16 years. Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest TB rates, which declined from 41.2 per 100,000 in 1993 to 23.1 in 2009, and had the smallest percentage decline over the time period (43%). Rates declined by at least 65% over the time period in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans, from 28.5 in 1993 to 7.6 in 2009 (73%); among Hispanics, from 19.9 to 7.0 (65%); among American Indians and Alaska Natives, from 14.0 to 4.3 (69%); and among non-Hispanic whites, from 3.6 to 0.9 (75%). Since 2003, the Asian and Pacific Islander race category has included persons who reported race as either 1) Asian only or 2) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Although these categories were reported separately beginning in 2003, they were merged for this slide to allow for continuity in reporting trends.

Several important factors likely contribute to the disproportionate burden of TB in minorities. In persons who were born in countries where TB is common, TB disease may result from infection acquired in the country of origin. Unequal distribution of TB risk factors, such as HIV infection, may also contribute to increased exposure to TB or to an increased risk of developing TB once infected with M. tuberculosis.

Slide 9. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2009. This slide presents TB rates in 2009 by age group and race/ethnicity. Risk increased with age across racial and ethnic groups, and rates were consistently higher in minority racial and ethnic groups than in non-Hispanic whites. Rates were the highest in Asians and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, particularly in adult age groups. The impact of foreign birth is a consideration in interpreting rate variations by race/ethnicity. For example, 94% of cases in the Asian group occurred in foreign-born persons, compared with 73% of cases in Hispanics and 32% of cases in non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases.

Slide 10. Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2009. In 2009, 84% of all reported TB cases occurred in racial and ethnic minorities (29% in Hispanics, 28% in Asians, 25% in non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans, 1% in American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 1% in Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders), whereas 16% of cases occurred in non-Hispanic whites. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases. This is the sixth year that Hispanics have constituted the single largest percentage of TB cases among all racial/ethnic groups and the second year that Asians have surpassed non-Hispanic blacks or African Americans as the second largest percentage of TB cases among all racial/ethnic groups.

Slide 11. Number of TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009. This graph plots the number of U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons reported with TB each year, from 1993 through 2009. It illustrates the increase in the percentage of cases occurring in foreign-born persons during this period, from 29% in 1993 to 59% in 2009. Overall, the number of cases in foreign-born persons remained virtually level, with approximately 7,000–8,000 cases each year, until 2009 when the number dropped to 6,854. The number in U.S.-born persons decreased from more than 17,000 in 1993 to 4,571 in 2009**.**

Slide 12. Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1989–2009. This slide shows trends in TB cases in foreign-born persons in the United States from 1989 through 2009. The percentage of TB cases accounted for by foreign-born persons increased from 23% in 1989 to 59% in 2009.

Slide 13. Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2009. Among U.S.-born persons with TB in 2009, 42% were non-Hispanic black or African-American, 32% were non-Hispanic white, 19% were Hispanic or Latino, 3% were Asian, 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Among the foreign-born, 44% were Asian, 36% were Hispanic or Latino, 13% were non-Hispanic black or African-American, and 5% were non-Hispanic white. Cases among American Indians or Alaska Natives and among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders constituted less than 1%, respectively, of the cases among the foreign-born and are not shown. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases.

Slide 14. Percentage of TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1999 and 2009. The percentage range of the total number of TB cases that occurred in foreign-born persons in each state is highlighted for 1999 and 2009 in these side-by-side maps. The number of states with at least 50% of cases in the foreign-born increased from 13 states in 1999 to 31 states in 2009. The number of states with at least 70% of cases in the foreign-born increased from two (HI and MN) in 1999 to fourteen (CA, CO, CT, MD, MN, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, RI, UT, VT and WA) in 2009 (not shown on slide).

Slide 15. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009. TB rates in foreign-born persons remain higher than those in the U.S.-born population. From 1993 through 2009, the rates in U.S.-born persons decreased from 7.4 per 100,000 to 1.7, whereas the rates in foreign-born persons decreased from 34.0 per 100,000 to 18.7..

Slide 16. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009. This is the same as Slide 15, but the rates are presented on a logarithmic scale to better illustrate the trend in TB rates among the U.S.-born and foreign-born. The lines show a greater rate of decline among the U.S.-born compared with the foreign-born during this period..

Slide 17. Countries of Birth of Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB, United States, 2009. This slide shows the overall distribution of the countries of birth of foreign-born persons reported with TB in 2009, with the top seven highlighted. The list of countries has remained relatively constant since 1986, when information on country of birth was first reported by all areas submitting reports to CDC. The seven top countries accounted for 62% of the total, with Mexico accounting for 23%; the Philippines, 12%; India, 8%; Vietnam, 8%; China, 5%; Guatemala, 3%; and Haiti, 3%. Persons from more than 135 other countries each accounted for 2% or less of the total, but altogether accounted for 38% of foreign-born persons reported with TB.

Slide 18. Percent of Foreign-born with TB by Time of Residence in U.S. Prior to Diagnosis, 2009. The length of U.S. residence among foreign-born persons prior to their TB diagnosis in 2009 is shown in these stacked bars. Overall, 14% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 20% between 1 and 4 years, and 55% for at least 5 years. The distribution is also shown for the top three countries of birth: Mexico, the Philippines, and India. Among persons born in Mexico, 10% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 17% between 1 and 4 years, and 61% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in the Philippines, 13% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 16% between 1 and 4 years, and 59% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in India, 15% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 25% between 1 and 4 years, and 46% for at least 5 years.

Slide 19. Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance, United States, 1993–2009. Primary drug resistance is shown for the past 17 years. The graph starts in 1993, the year in which the individual TB case reports submitted to the national surveillance system began collecting information on initial susceptibility test results for patients with culture-positive TB. Data were available for more than 85% of culture-positive cases for each year. Primary resistance was calculated by using data from persons with no reported prior TB episode. Resistance to at least isoniazid remained between 7.0% and 8.6%. However, resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin, known as multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), decreased from 2.5% in 1993 to 1.1% in 1997, and remained at approximately 1.0 % up to 2009 when it increased to 1.2%.

Slide 20. Primary MDR TB, United States, 1993–2009. This graph focuses on trends in primary MDR TB (based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB) in the United States from 1993 through 2009. The number of primary MDR TB cases, represented by bars, steadily declined from 407 in 1993 to 115 in 2001. Since then the total number of primary MDR TB cases has fluctuated from 89 to 132 cases, with 94 cases reported for 2009. Primary MDR TB, shown by the line, decreased from 2.5% in 1993 to approximately 1.1% in 1997, and remained approximately at 1.1% up to 2009 when it increased to 1.2%.

Slide 21. Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009. This graph shows primary isoniazid resistance in U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons. Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB, the percentage of isoniazid resistance was approximately two times higher among foreign-born persons than among U.S.-born persons. In foreign-born persons, the percentage declined from 12.4% in 1993 to 10.1% in 2009. In U.S.-born persons, the percentage decreased from 6.8% in 1993 to 6.0% in 2009.

Slide 22. Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2009. This graph highlights primary MDR TB in U.S.-born versus foreign-born persons. The percentage with primary MDR TB has declined among both groups, although the decline in the U.S.-born has been greater. As a result, the proportion of primary MDR TB cases reported in foreign-born persons increased from approximately 25% in 1993 to 88% in 2009 (not shown on slide). Among the U.S.-born, the percentage with primary MDR TB remained between 0.4% and 0.7% from 1998 through 2008 and was 0.3% in 2009. The percentage among foreign-born persons has fluctuated year by year, while averaging approximately 1.5% from 1999 through 2009.

Slide 23. Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) TB, as Defined on Initial Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST), United States, 1993–2009. This graph shows the annual number of counted XDR TB cases as defined on initial DST from 1993-2009, reported as of August 10, 2009. No XDR TB cases were reported in 2009. The most reported in a single year was 10 in 1993, while there were no cases reported in 2003 and 2009. There is no apparent trend in the number of cases over time.

Slide 24. Reporting of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group, United States, 1993–2009. This slide shows the completeness of reporting of HIV test results in persons with TB by age group from 1993 through 2009. The percentage of TB patients for whom test results were reported increased from 30% among all ages in 1993 to 61% in 2009. Among adults aged 25–44 years, the percentage increased from 46% in 1993 to 71% in 2009. The numerator includes TB patients with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons from California reported with AIDS (HIV test results are not reported to CDC from California).

Slide 25. Estimated HIV Coinfection in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2009. This slide provides minimum estimates of HIV coinfection among persons reported with TB from 1993 through 2009. Since the addition of the request for HIV status to the individual TB case report in 1993, incomplete reporting has provided a challenge to calculating reliable estimates. Results from the cross-matching of TB and AIDS registries have been used to supplement reported HIV test results. For all ages, the estimated percentage of HIV coinfection in persons reported with TB decreased from 15% to 6% overall and from 29% to 10% in persons aged 25 to 44 years during this period.

Slide 26. Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2007. In 1993, the reporting areas began providing information about mode of treatment administration on the individual TB case report form. Treatment administered as only directly observed therapy (DOT) increased from 21.7% in 1993 to 56.2% in 2007, the latest year with available data. There was also an increase in the proportion of patients who received at least some portion of their treatment as DOT (based on combining the percentage of patients who received only DOT and the percentage for whom some portion was self-administered). In 2007, 89.2% of patients received at least some portion of their treatment as DOT.

Slide 27. Completion of TB Therapy, United States, 1993–2007. The reporting areas began providing information on completion of therapy in 1993 through the individual TB case report form. The calculations exclude persons with initial isolate rifampin resistant, or patient with meningeal disease, or pediatric patient (aged <15) with miliary disease or positive blood culture. Overall completion of therapy has remained at approximately 92-93% from 1998 through 2007. Completion in 1 year or less increased from 64% in 1993 to 84.3% in 2007, the latest year with available data. The current DHHS Healthy People 2010 objective is completion of therapy in 1 year or less in 90% of patients. CDC is working with state and local health departments to determine and evaluate reasons for apparently delayed completion of therapy, which may vary by jurisdiction.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance[1] (Revised May 13, 2009)

Clinical description

A chronic bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, usually characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved.

Clinical case definition

A case that meets **all** of the following criteria:

- A positive tuberculin skin test result or positive interferon gamma release assay for *M. tuberculosis*
- Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (TB) (e.g., abnormal chest radiograph, abnormal chest computerized tomography scan or other chest imaging study, or clinical evidence of current disease)
- Treatment with two or more anti-TB medications
- A completed diagnostic evaluation

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen,*

  or
- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test,†

  or
- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained or is falsely negative or contaminated.

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed

Comment

A case should not be counted twice within any consecutive 12-month period. However, a case occurring in a patient who had previously had verified TB disease should be reported and counted again if more than 12 months have elapsed since the patient completed therapy. A case should also be reported and counted again if the patient was lost to supervision for greater than 12 months and TB disease can be verified again. Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in tuberculosis morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent tuberculosis.

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*Use of rapid identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* (e.g., DNA probes and mycolic acid high-pressure liquid chromatography performed on a culture from a clinical specimen) are acceptable under this criterion.

†Nucleic acid amplification (NAA) tests must be accompanied by culture for mycobacteria species for clinical purposes. A culture isolate of *M. tuberculosis* complex is required for complete drug susceptibility testing and also genotyping. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert, or a test produced and validated in accordance with applicable FDA and Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) regulations.

Appendix B

Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases (Revised May 13, 2009)

Since publication of the "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases"[1] in July 1997, numerous changes have occurred, and many issues have been raised within the field of tuberculosis (TB) surveillance. This current version updates and supersedes the previous version.

A distinction should be made between ***reporting*** TB cases to a health department and ***counting*** TB cases for determining incidence of disease. Throughout each year, TB cases and suspected cases are reported to public health authorities by sources such as clinics, hospitals, laboratories, and health care providers. From these reports, the state or local TB control officer must determine which cases meet the current surveillance definition for TB disease and whether the case is countable. These countable TB cases are then reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Beginning in 2009, state and local TB control officers may also report to CDC those TB cases that are verified but not countable for morbidity statistics, as a measure of programmatic and case management burden. The noncountable report can include persons with TB disease recurring within a consecutive 12-month period after the patient completed TB therapy.

I. Reporting TB Cases. CDC recommends that health care providers and laboratories be required to report all TB cases or suspected cases to state and local health departments based on the current "Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance" (Appendix A). This notification is essential in order for TB programs to

- Ensure case supervision
- Ensure completion of appropriate therapy
- Ensure completion of contact investigations
- Evaluate program effectiveness
- Assess trends and characteristics of TB morbidity

II. TB Surveillance. For purposes of surveillance, a case of TB is defined on the basis of laboratory or clinical evidence of active disease due to *M. tuberculosis* complex.*

* Because most laboratories use tests that do not routinely distinguish *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from very closely related species, these laboratories report culture results as being positive or negative for "*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex." Although in almost all cases of human disease, isolates in the *M. tuberculosis* complex are, in fact, *M. tuberculosis*, other species are possible. For example, one study in San Diego found that 6% of human tuberculosis was caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*; cultures from these cases would be reported by most laboratories as being positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex. Other species in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex include *M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii*. Although *M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* are newly described species, their inclusion in *M. tuberculosis* complex should not impact public health laboratories or programs, because only a few laboratories identify to the species level. These seven species are almost identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease or be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis, M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the organisms should be reported as TB, using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis*, which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine for protection against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by the BCG strain of *M. bovis* should not be reported as TB.

a. Laboratory Case Definition

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen. The use of rapid identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* performed on a culture from a clinical specimen, such as DNA probes and high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), is acceptable under this criterion.

OR

- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification (NAA) test. NAA tests must be accompanied by cultures of mycobacterial species. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert, or a test produced and validated in accordance with applicable FDA and Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) regulations.

OR

- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained or is falsely negative or contaminated; historically this criterion has been most commonly used to diagnose TB in the postmortem setting.

b. Clinical Case Definition. In the absence of laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex after a diagnostic process has been completed, persons must have **all** of the following criteria for clinical TB:

- Evidence of TB infection based on a positive tuberculin skin test result or positive interferon gamma release assay for *M. tuberculosis*

AND

- One of the following:

(1) Signs and symptoms compatible with current TB disease, such as an abnormal chest radiograph or abnormal chest computerized tomography scan or other chest imaging study,

OR

(2) Clinical evidence of current disease (e.g., fever, night sweats, cough, weight loss, hemoptysis)

AND

- Current treatment with two or more anti-TB medications

NOTE: *The software for TB surveillance developed by CDC includes a calculated variable called "Vercrit," for which one of the values is "Provider Diagnosis." "Provider Diagnosis" is selected when the user chooses to override a "Suspect" default value in the case verification screen as "Verified by Provider Diagnosis." Thus, "Provider Diagnosis" is not a component of the case definition for TB in the current "Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance" (Appendix A). CDC's national morbidity reports have traditionally included all TB cases that are considered verified by the reporting areas, without a requirement that cases meet the published case definition.*

III. Counting TB Cases. Cases that meet the current CDC surveillance case definition for verified TB are counted by 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) to determine annual incidence for the United States. The remaining 8 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands) report cases to CDC but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. The laboratory and clinical case definitions are the two diagnostic categories used in the CDC "Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance."

Most verified TB cases are accepted for counting based on laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen.

A person may have more than one discrete (separate and distinct) episode of TB. If disease recurs in a person **within** any 12-consecutive-month period after the patient completed therapy, count only one episode as a case. However, if TB disease recurs in a person, **and** if more than 12 months have elapsed since the person completed TB therapy or was lost to supervision, the TB case is considered a separate episode and should be counted as a new case.

Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in TB morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent TB.

a. Verified TB Cases

COUNT
Count only verified TB cases that meet the laboratory or clinical case definitions (see Section II). The diagnosis of TB must be verified by the TB control officer or designee. The current CDC surveillance case definition for TB describes and defines the criteria to be used in the case definition for TB disease.

DO NOT COUNT
If diagnostic procedures have not been completed, do not count; wait for confirmation of disease. Do not count as a case the patient for which two or more anti-TB medications have been prescribed for preventive therapy for exposure to multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, or while the diagnosis is still pending

b. Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Diseases (NTM)

COUNT
An episode of TB disease diagnosed concurrently with another nontuberculous mycobacterial disease should be counted as a TB case.

DO NOT COUNT
Disease attributed to or caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria alone should not be counted as a TB case.

c. TB Cases Reported at Death

COUNT

TB cases first reported to the health department at the time of a person's death are counted as incident cases, provided the person had current disease at the time of death. The TB control officer should verify the diagnosis of TB.

DO NOT COUNT

Do not count as a case of TB if there is no evidence of current disease at the time of death or at autopsy.

d. Immigrants, Refugees, Permanent Resident Aliens, Border Crossers,* and Foreign Visitors[3]

COUNT

Immigrants and refugees who are examined after arriving in the United States and diagnosed with clinically active TB requiring anti-TB medications should be reported and counted by the locality of their current residence at the time of diagnosis regardless of citizenship status.

Border crossers* who are diagnosed with TB and plan to receive anti-TB therapy from a locality in the United States for 90 days or more should be reported and counted by the locality where they receive anti-TB therapy.

Foreign visitors (e.g., students, commercial representatives, and diplomatic personnel) who are diagnosed with TB, are receiving anti-TB therapy, **and** have been, or plan to remain in, the United States for 90 days or more should be reported and counted by the locality of current residence.

**Border crosser — defined, by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)[2] as "an alien resident of the United States reentering the country after an absence of less than six months in Canada or Mexico, or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Canadian border for stays of no more than six months, or across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.*

DO NOT COUNT

Any person who was diagnosed and started on anti-TB drugs in another country should not be counted as a new case but should be reported as a verified noncountable TB case.

Border crossers* and foreign visitors who are diagnosed with TB and receive anti-TB therapy from a locality in the United States for less than 90 days but plan to return to their native country to continue therapy should not be reported or counted by the locality where they receive anti-TB therapy.

e. Out-of-State or Out-of-Area Residents

COUNT

A person's TB case should be counted by the locality in which he or she resides at the time of diagnosis. TB in a person who has no address should be counted by the locality that diagnosed and is treating the TB. The TB control officer should notify the appropriate out-of-state or out-of-area TB control officer of the person's home locality to (1) determine whether the case has already been counted to avoid "double counting," and (2) agree on which TB control office should count the case if it has not yet been counted.

DO NOT COUNT

Do not count a case in a newly diagnosed TB patient who is an out-of-area resident and whose TB has already been counted by the out-of-area TB control office.

f. Migrants and Other Transients

COUNT

Persons without any fixed U.S. residence are considered to be the public health responsibility of their present locality and their TB case should be reported and counted where diagnosed.

DO NOT COUNT

Cases in transient TB patients should not be counted when there is evidence that they have already been counted by another locality.

g. Federal Facilities (e.g., Military and Veterans Administration Facilities)

COUNT

Cases in military personnel, dependents, or veterans should be reported and counted by the locality where the persons are residing in the United States at the time of diagnosis and initiation of treatment.

However, if military personnel or dependents are discovered to have TB at a military base outside the United States but are referred elsewhere for treatment (e.g., a military base located within the United States), the TB case should be reported and counted where treated and not where the diagnosis was made.

DO NOT COUNT

Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality in the United States.

h. Indian Health Service

COUNT

TB should be reported to the local health authority (e.g., state or county) and counted where diagnosed and treatment initiated. However, for a specific group such as

the Navajo Nation, which is geographically located in multiple states, health departments should discuss each case and determine which locality should count the case.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality.

i. Correctional Facilities (e.g., Local, State, Federal, and Military)

COUNT
Persons who reside in local, state, federal, or military correctional facilities may frequently be transferred or relocated within and/or between various correctional facilities. TB in these persons should be reported to the local health authority and counted by the locality where the diagnosis was made and treatment plans were initiated.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count correctional facility residents' TB cases that were counted elsewhere by another locality or correctional facility, even if treatment continues at another locale or correctional facility.

j. Peace Corps, Missionaries, and Other Citizens Residing Outside the United States

DO NOT COUNT
TB in persons diagnosed outside the United States should not be counted. TB in these persons should be counted by the country in which they are residing, regardless of their plans to return to the United States for further work-up or treatment.

IV. Suggested Administrative Practices

To promote uniformity in TB case counting, the following administrative procedures are recommended:

(a) All TB cases verified by the 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) during the calendar year (by December 31) will be included in the annual U.S. incidence count for that year. All tuberculosis cases verified during the calendar year by a reporting area with count authority from one of the remaining 8 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands) are also counted but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. Cases for which bacteriologic results are pending or for which confirmation of disease is questionable for any other reason should not be counted until their status is clearly determined; they should be counted at the time they meet the criteria for counting. This means that a case reported in one calendar year could be included in the morbidity count for the following year. The reporting area with count authority should ensure that there is agreement between final local and state TB figures reported to CDC. Currently, some reporting areas may not use this suggested protocol. Some of these areas may wait until the beginning of the following year when they have received and processed all of the TB cases

for inclusion in the annual case count for the previous year. If reporting areas decide to revise their protocols, they should be aware that their TB trends may change.

(b) TB is occasionally reported to health departments over the telephone, by letter or fax, or on forms other than the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). Such information should be accepted as an official morbidity report if sufficient details are provided; otherwise, the notification should be used as an indicator of a possible TB case (suspect) which should be investigated promptly for confirmation.

V. TB Surveillance Definitions

Case - an episode of TB disease in a person meeting the laboratory or clinical criteria for TB as defined in the document "Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance" (see Section II for criteria).

Suspect - a person for whom there is a high index of suspicion for active TB (e.g., a known contact to an active TB case or a person with signs or symptoms consistent with TB) who is currently under evaluation for TB disease.

Verification of a TB case - the process whereby a TB case, after the diagnostic evaluation is complete, is reviewed at the local level (e.g., state or county) by a TB control official who is familiar with TB surveillance definitions; if all the criteria for a TB case are met, the TB case is then verified and eligible for counting.

Counting of a TB case - the process whereby a reporting area with count authority evaluates verified TB cases against count criteria (e.g., assesses for case duplication). These cases are then counted for morbidity in that locality (e.g., state or county) and reported to CDC for national morbidity counting. Noncountable, verified cases may also be sent to CDC.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis **complex** (*M. tuberculosis* complex) - Because most laboratories use tests that do not routinely distinguish *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from very closely related species, these laboratories report culture results as being positive or negative for "*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex." Although in almost all cases of human disease, isolates in the *M. tuberculosis* complex are, in fact, *M. tuberculosis*, other species are possible. For example, one study in San Diego found that 6% of human tuberculosis was caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*; cultures from these cases would be reported by most laboratories as being positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex. Other species in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex include *M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii*. Although *M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* are newly described species, their inclusion in *M. tuberculosis* complex should not impact public health laboratories or programs because only a few laboratories identify to the species level. These seven species are almost identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease or be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis, M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetti, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the organisms should be reported as TB,

using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis,* which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine for protection against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by the BCG strain of *M. bovis* should not be reported as TB.

Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) - mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex that can cause human infection or disease. Common nontuberculous mycobacteria include *M. avium* complex or MAC (*M. avium, M. intracellulare*), *M. kansasii, M. marinum, M. scrofulaceum, M. chelonae, M. fortuitum,* and *M. simiae*. Other terms have been used to represent NTM, including MOTT (mycobacteria other than TB) and "atypical" mycobacteria.

Reporting area - areas responsible for counting and reporting verified TB cases to CDC. Currently there are 60 reporting areas: the 50 states, District of Columbia, New York City, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. The annual incidence of tuberculosis for the United States is based on 52 reporting areas (the 50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City).

Alien - defined by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)[2] as "any person not a citizen or national of the United States."

Border crosser - defined, by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)[2] as "an alien resident of the United States reentering the country after an absence of less than six months in Canada or Mexico, or a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Canadian border for stays of no more than six months, or across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.

Class A TB with waiver[3]

All applicants who have tuberculosis disease and have been granted a waiver.

Class B1 TB, Pulmonary[3]

No treatment

- Applicants who have medical history, physical exam, HIV, or CXR findings suggestive of pulmonary TB but have negative AFB sputum smears and cultures and are not diagnosed with TB or can wait to have TB treatment started after immigration.

Completed treatment

- Applicants who were diagnosed with pulmonary TB and successfully completed directly observed therapy prior to immigration. The cover sheet should indicate if the initial sputum smears and cultures were positive and if drug susceptibility testing results are available.

Class B1 TB, Extrapulmonary[3]

Applicants with evidence of extrapulmonary TB. Document the anatomic site of infection.

Class B2 TB, Latent TB Infection (LTBI) Evaluation[3]

Applicants who have a tuberculin skin test ≥10 mm but otherwise have a negative evaluation for TB. The size of the TST reaction, the applicant's status with respect to LTBI treatment, and the medication(s) used should be documented. For applicants who had more than one TST, whether the applicant converted the TST should be documented (i.e., initial TST <10 mm but subsequent TST ≥10 mm).

Class B3 TB, Contact Evaluation[3]

Applicants who are a recent contact of a known tuberculosis case. The size of the applicant's TST reaction should be documented. Information about the source case, name, alien number, relationship to contact, and type of tuberculosis should also be documented.

Immigrant - defined by the USCIS[2] as "an alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Immigrants are those persons lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the USCIS of the United States."

Permanent Resident Alien - see Immigrant.

Waivers[3] - A provision allows applicants undergoing pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis treatment to petition for a Class A TB with waiver. Waivers should be pursued for any immigrant or refugee who has a complicated clinical course and would benefit from receiving treatment of their tuberculosis in the United States. Applicants diagnosed with tuberculosis disease who are both smear- and culture-negative and will be traveling to the United States prior to start of treatment do not need to complete the waiver process.

References

1. *Recommendations for Counting Reported TB Cases.* Atlanta: CDC, July 1997.
2. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; http://uscis.gov. Accessed September 2010.
3. *2007 Technical Instructions for Tuberculosis Screening and Treatment for Panel Physicians.* Atlanta: CDC, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine. http://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/exams/ti/panel/tuberculosis-panel-technical-instructions.html. Accessed September 2010.

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